FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON KILLING OF AMERICAN BITTERMAN

President Comments

PA072302 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2156 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Speech by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala on inaugurating a bus terminal in Pereira, Risaralda--live]

[Excerpt] I wish to emphasize the approval of a law that I consider to be of great importance to the fate of our institutions and to the restoration of national harmony. I refer to the amnesty law.

This law was discussed more than any other law in Colombia. There was opposition precisely from those sectors which would benefit from this act of mercy. There continues to be opposition because the law is misunderstood and because some agitators seek to misrepresent it.

I wish to urge the country, particularly the insurgents, to study without prejudice this statute that will make it possible for us to restore peace in Colombia and make it possible for the flame of hope to again burn in the hearts of each and every son of the fatherland.

I want to issue an appeal to you from Pereira and say to you that the government will administer this amnesty with a generous spirit, without any retaliatory intent, without seeking to take advantage of a situation, because that law was not conceived as a strategy to deceive anyone, but as a therapeutic measure to bring peace to the country and to serve democracy by giving an opportunity to all Colombians who wish to exercise their rights and to make their opinions and their theses felt, to go to the polls to engage in a fair dispute to win the favor of the national public, instead of flooding the soil of the fatherland with the innocent blood of the just. [applause]

Naturally, I have to deplore the fact that the response to the amnesty has been to assassinate an innocent person who is completely uninvolved in the problem caused by the rebellion of the insurgent groups.

The monstrous murder of Bitterman, the minister, is something that is truly surprising because of its cruelty. It moves us to repudiate and condemn this act, which has no justification of any kind. However, it serves to show the national and international public that, while the government is extending a generous hand to some groups, the answer is that of assassination, of putting weapons at the service of crime, of committing new crimes instead of trying to use the broad paths of reconciliation that the government offers.

I hope that the group that killed Pastor Bitterman is not truly representative of the other insurgent groups and that this will be an isolated crime, meriting the contempt of all our compatriots, so that the other persons who today are struggling against the state will be able to demonstrate that, as thinking beings, they will use reason rather than passion to serve the permanent interests of the Colombian people.

Discovery of Body

PA071346 Paris AFP in English 1332 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Bogota, 7 Mar (AFP)--A radio report, citing police sources, said that Mr. Bitterman's bullet-riddled body was found early today in an abandoned minibus in the southwest of the capital.

The murdered linguist was propped up next to his driver, who was bound and gagged. The M-19 group left its flag and propaganda pamphlets alongside the dead man.

An autopsy was being performed on the body of Mr. Bitterman, who was working as an economic adviser to the U.S. Summer Linguistic Institute here when he was kidnapped by the Colombian terrorist group.

In the wake of the killing, senior secret service officials were holding an emergency meeting here, and were to issue a communique later today.

ILV Will Remain

PA081822 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1637 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Bogota, 8 Mar (EFE)--The Summer Institute of Linguistics [ILV] will not close down its operations in Colombia, at least not for the time being, and least of all as a result of the execution of one of its members, U.S. citizen Chester Allen Bitterman, Government Minister German Zea Hernandez has affirmed.

The minister strongly repudiated today the killing of Bitterman yesterday morning in Bogota, after 47 days of captivity by a 19 April Movement command.

According to Zea Hernandez, this development has shown that the government was right in opposing the suggestion that the amnesty law for guerrillas, which has just been approved by parliament, be extended also to the authors of atrocious crimes such as the one yesterday.

"There is no reason for the ILV (an American institution) to leave the country, since the government has not decided anything on this matter," the minister indicated.

He added that there is a contract and that the institute might leave Colombia if this were decided 1 year before the expiration of that contract, but it will not do so for the time being, as a result of the recent developments.

Heavy Vigilance in Area

PA081845 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Loma Linda, Meta, Colombia--Chester Allen Bitterman, economic adviser at the Summer Institute of Linguistics [ILV], was buried yesterday in a small cemetery where a Colombian Indian, the wife of a linguist, and a child had already been buried.

According to an ILV spokesman, Bitterman was buried in Loma Linda because this had been his will, as this is where he had hoped to help his fellowmen, as the sacred scriptures say.

The funeral was attended by all foreign and local officials, as well as by several soldiers who are keeping a watch over the ILV, and Indians who had been engaged in agricultural studies.

Meanwhile, a heavy military [word indistinct] has been displayed in Loma Linda, where the central ILV headquarters is located, to forestall the possibility of any public disturbances. According to a 7th Brigade spokesman, military vigilance has been established because of the threats that the ILV officials have received from the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia and the National Coordination Board of the Rank and File [of the 19 April Movement].

The military has been controlling the entrance of unidentified people into Loma Linda, as well as the local flights, to forestall any attack on the foreign officials.

'Good Evidence' in Case

PA081908 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Bogota--the state's security corps today sounded optimistic about the investigation currently underway in connection with the kidnapping and subsequent killing of Chester Allen Bitterman, economic adviser at the Summer Institute of Linguistics [ILV].

According to an authorized spokesman of the antiextortion and antikidnapping command, there is good evidence that might lead to the capture of the linguist's killers at any moment. He added that the members of the so-called National Coordination Board of the Rank and File [of the 19 April Movement] resorted to several procedures that are well known in the (?judicial) world and that on the basis of this evidence, they expect to capture the dangerous criminals any moment.

We are investigating day and night, and I can assure you that this crime will not go unpunished, the official spokesman stressed.

M-19 Denies Killing

PA082008 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1948 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Popayan, Colombia, 8 Mar (EFE)--The Colombian guerrilla organization, 19 April Movement (M-19), denied today that it executed U.S. linguist Chester Allen Bitterman in Bogota, noting that it will issue proof of this in the next few days.

In a communique sent to the press from a clandestine location, the M-19 expresses its condolence to Bitterman's wife, Brenda, and her daughters.

The M-19 also notes that Bitterman, an adviser of the Summer Institute of Linguistics (of the United States), was killed in an attempt to make Colombians believe that "we are divided, but we are now more united than ever."

The M-19 communique, signed by the "Camilo Sandoval Valero" command--Sandoval Valero was the author of the Dominican Embassy takeover in Bogota in 1980--also maintains that it rejects the amnesty law for guerrillas approved by Congress last week.

The document notes that this is why "we have already begun campaigning to take our top leader, Jaime Bateman Cayon, to the Presidency of the Republic of Colombia."

It also reiterates that after 19 April (anniversary of the movement's foundation), Colombians will be able to hear their slogans and the M-19 candidate's platform on national radio and television.

Bitterman, who was kidnapped on 19 January by a dissident M-19 group in Bogota, was executed on Saturday morning by the command of the Coordination Board of the Rank and File after its demand for releasing him alive--the withdrawal of the Summer Institute of Linguistics from Colombia because it is charged with being infiltrated by the CIA--was not met.

ECUADOREAN-PERUVIAN BORDER NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE

Presidency Denies Agreement

PA070120 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0104 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Quito, 6 Mar (LATIN)--The Ecuadorean Presidency announced here tonight that no agreements of any kind were reached by Ecuador and Peru in the wake of recent armed confrontations in an unmarked area on the border between the two countries.

"As far as concerns the unilateral statements made (last night) by the military representatives of the two countries, Ecuador emphasizes that the Peruvian note contains statements that are far from the truth and are totally and absolutely improper," according to a press release issued by the press office of the Presidency to newsmen.

"At no time has an agreement of any kind been reached with Peru. It would be very difficult to arrive at one once our neighbor to the south has totally, failed to comply with its separation of forces obligation," the document said.

The communique issued by the president's office indicated that President Jaime Roldos has invited the ambassadors of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States--guarantors of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol which set up the current border between the two countries after the 1941 conflict--to meet with him in order to talk with them and to state, once again, Ecuador's final postition.

Through their military representatives, the four countries participated as coordinators of a military dialogue between Ecuador and Peru, a dialogue which ended last night after 1 week of talks aimed at ending the military conflict between these two countries.

The two delegations approved the drafting of an equal number of notes, each of which outlines the positions of Ecuador and Peru toward the recent armed clashes along a portion of unmarked border between the two countries, approximately 670 km south from here.

A disengagement of forces agreed upon by the two parties started. However, Ecuador has reported that even though its troops had begun to comply with these instructions, the Peruvian forces did not.

The notes drafted by the chiefs of the two delegations and delivered to Ecuadorean President Roldos and Peruvian President Belaunde, clearly stated the position of each country toward the recent military conflict.

The Ecuadorean note indicated that Roldos government has decided to ask the four abovementioned countries to urge Peru to comply with the demobilization agreed upon earlier.

Document Issued

PA061847 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 1620 GMT 6 Mar 81

["Text" of document signed by Ecuadorean Vice Adm Raul Soroza Encalada, military representative of the Republic of Ecuador at the talks with Peru from 28 February to 5 March on the border situation, released by Gustavo Ibanez, national secretary of public information; and an attached addendum; both dated 5 March 1981--read by announcer]

[Text] To the general officers, coordinators of the meeting of military commanders of Ecuador and Peru: Maj Gen Ademar da Costa Machado of the Brazialian Army, Maj Gen William Masterson of the U.S. Air Force, Brig Gen Alfredo Gotera of the Argentine Army, Brig Gen Manuel Barros Racabarren of the Chilean Army:

Regarding talks on the recent border conflicts held from 26 February to 5 March 1981 in Huaquillas and Aguas Verdes, alternately, in the presence of the military representatives from Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States, and the Ecuadorean and Peruvian military commanders appointed by their respective governments, the Ecuadorean military commander, obeying direct orders from his government, states to the coordinators:

The resolution of the 19th OAS consultative meeting and the proposals made by Argentina, Chile, Brazil, and the United States contained in cablegrams dated 23 and 24 February, as subsequently accepted by Ecuador and Peru in cablegrams dated 23 and 25 February 1981 respectively, have not been carried out effectively because of the nonfulfillment by Peru of its obligation, which is equal to that of Ecuador, to withdraw its forces from the areas of conflicts; although, as according to the understanding reached between Ecuador and Peru and the reiteration by Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States in several cablegrams sent by those countries, nothing of what is accepted by the two parties regarding those practical arrangements or the terms of acceptance are binding on fundamental aspects.

Ecuador declares that it began the withdrawal of its forces on 26 February at 1200 in fulfillment of its acceptance of terms as expressed to the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States. Ecuador declares that in view of the nonfulfillment by Peru of the withdrawal of its forces from the area of conflict, it is maintaining its forces in the Condor Range at the following geographical coordinates: Position No 1: latitude--0° 2' 10" south, longitude--78° 35' 15" west; position No 2: latitude--3° 56' 5" south, longitude--78° 31' 15" west; position No 3: latitude--3° 47' 30" south, longitude--78° 29' 30" west.

The Ecuadorean Government states that it will carry out the pertinent measures to enforce the cease-fire and to maintain its forces in the aforementioned area. The Ecuadorean Government asks the military representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States to adopt the necessary practical measures to safeguard the cease-fire and asks them especially to urge Peru to fulfill its part of the withdrawal of forces from the area of conflict.

The Ecuadorean military representative expressly states that nothing contained in this document is binding on fundamental border problems now existing between the two countries and that Ecuador, under no circumstance yields any of its legitimate territorial rights.

Ecuador's position manifested here is further proof of Ecuador's peaceful nature, its desire to settle the territorial conflict with Peru through peaceful means and its unwavering attitude in this regard.

In order to enforce the resolution of the 19th OAS consultative meeting, Ecuador expresses its willingness to demobilize, to disperse its forces, and to dismantle military operations carried out as a result of the recent conflict.

Huaquillas, 5 March 1981
Signed, Vice Adm Raul Soroza Encalada, military representative of the Republic of Ecuador.

Here is an addendum:

In addition to the declaration dated today delivered to the military representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States, the Ecuadorean representative, in view of recommendations made to Ecuador and Peru by the commission of military coordinators of the above-mentioned countries to enforce the demobilization, dispersing of forces and dismantling of military operations carried out by the two countries as a result of the recent conflict, declares the following:

On behalf of his government he accepts that as soon as the commission of military coordinators verifies that the proper conditions created by the two countries exist, as per the solemn commitment they contracted during the 19th OAS consultative meeting to establish and to consolidate peace, and as soon as the commission sets the date and time for the simultaneous demobilization and dispersal of forces and the dismantling of military operations, Ecuador will start the activities as stated.

Signed in Huaquillas 5 Mar 1981
Vice Adm Raul Sorroza Encalada, Ecuadorean military representative.

Foreign Minister Statement

PA071540 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde note to the ambassadors of Argentina, Chile, the United States and Brazil]

[Text] The Ecuadorean Government did not intend to extend the dialogue of these military chiefs beyond the strict areas assigned to them. However, Peru has just added another example to its previous list of nonfulfillments.

Despite the expressed agreement that the military talks would not discuss deep issues, in the communication to which I refer the Peruvian delegate does nothing but insist on this and notifies Ecuador and the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States of its unilateral decision that Peru's desires must be a norm to point to a nonexistent limit in order to involve friendly countries in these designs and to prevent Ecuador from inviting it, even one more time, to the negotiating table.

Vice Admiral Dubois is very late in explaining that Peru expressed its satisfaction with the separation of forces with the understanding that the troops of both countries would be located on the two sides of the Condor Range.

Peru is free to understand what it wants, but it cannot involve the consent of the others in this statement. Without mentioning the deep problems regarding a treaty, whose foundation was the use of violence, and the (?manu militari) retention of entire provinces as pawns for (?signing), the Peruvian theory on legal titles and the secular position it has exercised since it emerged into independent life in 1821 deserve to be refuted.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. To prove this it can be said absolutely that the Peru of 1981 is denied by the Peru of 1891. That year, Peruvian Foreign Minister Alberto Elmore delivered to his country's congress the secret report in which he transcribed, among many other concepts, the following statement by the plenipotentiary minister of Peru in Quito, Dr Arturo Garcia, dated 6 November 1889: It is even more grave to demand that we be recognized as dominant over both banks of the Amazon when in the north we have possession only of some parts and in others, like the one from the mouth of the Chinchipe to the mouth of the Santiago, where we never had possession nor did we pretend to have any sort of right.

Statement of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry in 1891.

What areas are Mr Elmore and Dr Garcia talking about? No less than the area between the Condor Range and the Santiago River, upon which geographic facts totally unknown in 1947 shed light on the nonexistence of the Zamora Santiago (?divorcium aquarum), inasmuch as the two are divided by the (Senefa) Basin. There is not even a need for Ecuador to argue, because Peru has recognized that: nowhere are rights less sustainable; it does not even have the shadow of a reason for allegations in connection with this; it cannot demand it with any kind of right; there is no visible title or even a pretext by which Peru could pretend to claim it; and it cannot be claimed with any light of justice--so much so that Peruvian Foreign Minister Dr Javier Arias Stella in recent public statements himself has just (?admitted) the first act of possession of Peru in the (Senepa) area was to establish the (Chavez Valdivia) detachment in 1938, with which it also confesses that even then its country violated a status quo, that of 1936.

The Ecuadorean foreign minister goes on to say:

Of course, to maintain that Peru has peacefully exhausted all possibilities in the latest conflict is not an argument that can be exhibited to any country, and even less to Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States. Therefore, this affirmation does not deserve further analysis.

What has no room in the international legal community or coexistence between states stems from the strange assertion according to which the peace and tranquility of the two nations will not be definitely assured while there is an unmarked 78-km strip in the Condor Range.

In what international instrument is the Condor Range to serve as a limit for the two countries? Not even the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, as has already been said, mentions this range. Furthermore, if Peru wants its arguments to be based on the (Diza-Deallear) ruling of 1945, it should be reminded that the arbitrator was clear regarding this: The marking should be made according to the Zamora-Santiago (?divorcium aquarum), whether or not the Condor line is used.

This argument was upheld by no less than the chairman of the Peruvian Limitation Marking Commission, Capt (Jose Barandarean), according to whom the protocol not only does not state that the Condor Range serves as a limit but does not even mention this range at any time.

Lastly, the letter the Ecuadorean foreign minister sent tonight to the ambassadors of the four countries states:

It is important to recall a recent fact: The Ecuadorean Government accepted the desire expressed on 16 May 1956 by Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States for data obtained from an air photogrammetry report and ground observations in the Zamora Santiago area. However, nothing could be done because the Government of Peru, foreseeing consequences adverse to its theory, rejected this investigation intended to obtain clarification of the geographic truth.

Peru assumed the same attitude when Ecuador proposed on 11 May 1959 that the parties obtain the opinions of emminent jurists regarding the point of law referent to whether the nonexistence of an essential geographic accident mentioned in a border treaty makes the respective clause in the treaty inexcutable or not. With the same perspective as on the terrain, Peru also evaded the legal consultations.

What sense then does the fervent appeal to the guarantor nations make for them to commit Ecuador, jointly with Peru, to place markers on a geographical accident not even mentioned in any treaty and not existing in reality?

There would be greater circumspection, greater lucidity, greater respect for those who receive the communications if Peru would change its arbitrary rejection of Educador's reasoning for technical or legal argumentations.

Peru cannot maintain the unsustainable theory that there is no border problem with Ecuador without any other argument than its own word.

International law and jurisprudence are very clear in this regard. Litigation is a disagreement over a fact of law, a contradiction of theory or of interests between two persons, according to the ruling of the International Court of Justice of 30 August 1942--case of the (Mabro Matis) concessions of Palestine, United Nations.

The existence of litigation should be established objectively. The mere fact that the existence of litigation is disputed does not prove that the litigation does not exist, according to the opinion of the International Court of Justice of (?30) March 1950 regarding the peace treaties among the allies with Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania.

To conclude, I must mention, says our Ecuadorean foreign minister, an issue that was and is the competence of the meeting of military chiefs of the two countries, an issue which, however, Admiral Dubois prefers not to face in his text: Peru's obligation to separate its force in the areas of conflict. In this regard, Ecuador expects that the illustrious Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States will verify that Peru has complied with this commitment and will inform Ecuador and report to the Organization of American States on the result of this important move.

My government wishes to state its special recognition for the diligence and the noble effort with which your excellencies and the countries you represent have lent your valuable services to the cause of hemispheric peace. I take the opportunity to reiterate to your excellencies the sentiments of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

Signed by our foreign minister, Dr Alfonso Barrera Valverde.

Foreign Ministry Official

PA071633 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Interview with Juan Isaac Lovato, member of the Ecuadorean Foreign Affairs Ministry Consultative Board, 6 March--live]

[Text] [Question] Cadena Ecuador Radio now has Dr Juan Isaac Lovato. Sir, we would like to know your opinion of the documents signed in Huaquillas by the military representatives of Ecuador and Peru.

[Answer] I believe the talks held between the officers of Ecuador and Peru have had good results. There has been a cease-fire, and steps have been taken to establish some sort of demilitarized area with the withdrawal of Ecuadorean and Peruvian troops. This withdrawal is necessary to prevent any kind of provocation that could lead to a cease-fire violation.

Second, the document issued by our military delegation is completely correct. It does not refer to basic matters: there is nothing about border limits. The document does not resolve, and could not resolve--and could not discuss--the matter of the borders of the territories of Ecuador and Peru. The objective of the document is to make effective the OAS resolutions: A cease-fire and the withdrawal of military forces to prevent any cease-fire violation.

Third, those documents, the one that was issued and signed by Ecuador and the one signed by Peru, through their military representatives, have to be studied by the foreign ministries of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States. Our document reports Ecuador's decision to respect the cease-fire and to [words indistinct] at the proper time, in accordance with Peru's future actions, withdraw the troops to the distance that the mediators establish. In other words, Ecuador will fulfill its commitment to the OAS and to friends who are participating as mediators.

I think all this is important. I trust the cease-fire will be effective and that as a result of this rifles will stop talking and reason will be able to speak up. And when reason prevails we will be heading toward a correct, just and honorable solution to this matter that has been disturbing us for so many years, creating unrest and serious, bothersome concern. That is my opinion.

[Question] However, as you yourself have said, and as the document signed by Ecuador also states, the essence of the problem, the border problem, is still there.

[Answer] This is logical. We should not create illusions for outselves. But in the meantime what we have secured so far is a cease-fire and a withdrawal of troops to prevent any act of provocation that could work against the cease-fire. The essence of the problem, the border matter, is something else. This is a matter for the Foreign Ministry, which will try to find a correct, just and honorable solution for Ecuador.

[Question] What is next, Dr Lovato?

[Answer] First we have to see what the foreign ministries of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States say about the documents the military delegates of Ecuador and Peru must have given them. They will have to say something--something that can at least make the cease-fire effective and establish the withdrawal of the troops so there will be a period of peace in order to be able to continue moving toward an agreement on the essential matter, which should be discussed by the officials who have responsibility for dealing with these matters.

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE OPENS OLADE MEETING IN LIMA

PY070037 Paris AFP in Spanish 2124 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Lima, 6 Mar (AFP)--Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde today opened here a ministerial-level meeting of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), stating that the time is past for border conflicts in Latin America and that there must be unity concerning energy issues.

He stressed that this region is generously but unequitably supplied with energy sources and that it is necessary to join forces so that no country will lack the energy needed for its development.

The president also stressed that, in addition to hydroelectric, oil and geothermal resources, Latin America has abundant raw materials. He added that this makes it possible for Latin American countries to replace industrialized nations in the processing of these raw materials, which poses not only energy but also pollution problems.

Today and tomorrow the ministers and delegates of the 23 nations which are represented at the meeting will hold confidential discussions regarding the agenda. Guatemala and Paraguay are not present. The Ecuadorean delegation is led by Ecuadorean Ambassador in Lima Miguel Antonio Vasco.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON TALKS WITH ECUADOR

PY070302 Paris AFP in Spanish 0236 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Lima, 6 Mar (AFP)--The Peruvian Foreign Ministry this afternoon announced that its position regarding the Condor Mountain Range, where the recent incidents took place, has not changed in the border agreement with Ecuador.

In a communique released in this regard, the ministry points out the Peruvian negotiator, Vice Adm Jorge Dubois, has fully carried out the task he was entrusted with, and it thanks the guarantor countries for their dedication to serve the cause of continental peace.

This is the text of the communique:

Vice Adm Jorge Dubois Gervasi, Peruvian representative to the military talks in Huaquillas and Aguas Verdes with the Ecuadorean representative, Vice Adm Raul Sorrosa Encalada, returned this morning after having fulfilled to the satisfaction of his government the high-level mission with which he had been entrusted.

As is well known, the talks took place under the sponsorship of the representatives of the guarantor nations of the Rio de Janeiro 1942 Protocol: that is to say, Brazil, Argentina, Chile and the United States.

The contents of the documents exchanged prove that Peru has not surrendered its point of view that by keeping its forces on the eastern slope of the Condor Mountain Range and the Ecuadorean troops on the western slope the reason for the recent border incidents is eliminated and the way is paved for the reestablishment of harmony between the two nations.

As can be seen in the Ecuadorean document, the forces of this country have taken up positions at posts No 1, 2 and 3, whose coordinates place them unequivocally on the western slope of the Condor Mountain Range, a position which is totally satisfactory from Peru's viewpoint.

As to the remarks of the Ecuadorean document regarding an alleged Peruvian lack of compliance with the commitment to the guarantor countries, it seems appropriate to make it clear, as is indicated in the appropriate documents, that Admiral Dubois' mission was tied to the withdrawal of forces to their respective slopes of the Condor Mountain Range--the idea which has prevailed.

The Peruvian Government wishes to convey its most sincere gratitude to the representatives of the guarantor countries, who have proven once again their deep-rooted desire to serve the cause of continental peace and expresses satisfaction over their decision to continue fulfilling their supreme responsibilities as guarantors of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol.

BRIEFS

RADIO NETWORK--Miguel Angel Alva Orlandini, chief of the National Information System, has announced that Peru will have a new radio network and a great national radio that will cover the entire country. He said this project will begin to be carried out next month. The new system be be installed will cover the urgent need to have the whole country informed of domestic and international events. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 18 Feb 81 p 9 PA]

CAPTURE OF TERRORISTS--Huaras--A few days ago, peasants of Pomabamba captured Wilfredo Mojica Contreras and Carmen Prado Lopez de Contreras, who are allegedly responsible for a number of attacks and a subversive campaign "against exploitation, the civil guard and the democratic regime." The police found subversive propaganda and Maoist books in the arrested men's possession. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 18 Feb 81 p 3 PA]

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT ALLOW CUBAN INVASION OF EMBASSY

PA272129 Paris AFP in Spanish 1513 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Caracas, 27 Feb (AFP)--Ambassador Cesar Rondon said today that Venezuela will not under any circumstances permit its embassy in Havana be invaded by either the Cuban public or police forces.

Rondon is the Venezuelan ambassador to Cuba, but since the freezing of bilateral relations he has stayed in Caracas, while only a number of lower-ranking diplomatic officials have remained in Havana, it has been explained.

Some 20 Cuban political refugees are currently inside the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana. The refugees have been distributed between the embassy and the ambassador's residence.

Venezuela and Cuba still maintain diplomatic relations, but the ambassadors are not in their embassies, it has been explained here.

EIGHT NICARAGUAN EXILES ARRIVE IN CARACAS

PA082142 Paris AFP in Spanish 1522 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Caracas, 7 Mar (AFP)--Eight persons who had sought asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in Nicaragua arrived here last night from Managua.

The group of exiles is made up of five men, two women and one child whose identities were not revealed by the authorities.

They were accompanied by Alexis Curiel, third secretary of the Venezuelan Embassy. It was learned that this was the last group of exiles which had sought protection at the embassy under the international right to asylum.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS DURING VISIT

PA081939 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2355 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Caracas, 7 Mar (EFE)--According to French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, economic reforms free of foreign interference will lead Latin America to stability and progress.

The foreign minister made this statement here today at the end of a working meeting with his colleague, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco.

He noted that he and Zambrano Velasco reviewed topics of interest for Venezuela and France, particularly the Central American situation, agreeing on the need to carry out basic economic reforms to "seek the stability, balance and progress we want for this part of the world."

The problems that they discussed included the cooperation among Europe, the EEC and the Andean Pact member countries.

Regarding the situation in Europe and Africa, the foreign minister said that Venezuela and his country share a common view on a "very important" point regarding the evolution of the international society.

"We believe that the world is evolving into a multipolar structure and not, as some think, toward a bipolar one which prevailed after World War II," he stressed.

He added that this agreement brings Venezuela and France closer toward a common idea on North-South relations.

OIL AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED WITH BARBADOS

PA070250 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1828 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Caracas, 6 Mar (EFE)--Next week Venezuela will promise to continue to supply the nearby island of Barbados all the petroleum crude it needs for its development.

This is one of the main points of the petroleum coopeation agreement achieved during Barbadian Prime Minister J.M.G. Adams' visit to Caracas on 26 February.

According to the Petroleum Cooperative Agreement for Central America and the Caribbean that was signed by Mexico and Venezuela last year, the two countries promised to proportionally divide between them the supply of petroleum to a group of nations, including Barbados.

Venezuela is currently the sole supplier of petroleum to Barbados. Venezuela will continue to supply 1,800 barrels a day until the island is able to refine Mexican crude.

According to the expalnations that the Venezuelan Energy and Mines Ministry gave to EFE, the problem is based on the fact that for a long time Venezuela has been the sole supplier of crude to Barbados. According to the technical explanations, Mexican petroleum cannot currently be refined in the Barbadian refinery.

During Adams visit, it was agreed that while the Barbadian refinery is being technically adapted, Venezuela will be the sole supplier.

Therefore, the Mexican-Venezuelan cooperation plan will not immediately go into effect in Barbados as had been initially scheduled.

Besides the 1,800 barrels a day, Venezuela will send to Barbados a group of petroleum technicians who will cooperate in the training or refinery personnel.

The new cooperation agreement between Barbados and Venezuela also established Venezuelan cooperation in the drafting of an overall energy plan in the nearby island.

Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon is currently in Lima attending the Latin American Energy Organization meeting.

The ministry's press office indicated that the new petroleum cooperation agreement with Barbados will be signed when he returns to Caracas, possibly at the beginning of next week.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN INVESTMENT FIGURES--The Superintendancy of Foreign Investments has reported that foreign investments in 1980 amounted to almost 7 billion bolivares ($1.4 billion). Of this amount, 58.2 percent, or almost $1 billion, were U.S. investments. This contrasts with the low investments from the Andean Pact countries, which amounted to 0.12 percent of the total. U.S. investments are followed by those from Canada, with .66 percent [as received], Panama, with 7.55 percent, Switzerland with 5.62 percent and the UK, with with 3.7 percent. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0406 GMT 5 Feb 81 PA]

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOVA PRESENTS PRIZE TO PORTILLO

AU061946 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Mar (BTA)--The Dimitrov Prize was solemnly conferred on Mexico's president, Mr Jose Lopez Portillo, here last night on behalf of Bulgaria's State Council.

Decorating the laureate with the high distinction, Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Committee for Culture, emphasized that this award was a recognition of Mr Portillo's activity as a political and public figure, as fighter for peace and progress, for his merits for the establishment and consolidation of relations of cooperation and understanding among peoples.

According to Mrs Zhivkova, along with this award the friendly attitude of the Bulgarian people towards the Mexican people was expressed as well. She emphasized Bulgaria's desire to expand and consolidate her cooperation with Mexico.

Thanking for the high honor paid to him, Mr Jose Lopez Portillo stressed that the Bulgarian and Mexican peoples had many features in common and that their main credo was freedom for which the great son of Bulgaria Georgi Dimitrov fought.

Mr Portillo emphasized: "Freedom is the road to self-determination, it is the condition for a national sovereignty, it is the way to national dignity, the possibility for the people to choose the road they want. We, Mexicans, admire the peoples who have gained their freedom and are able to exercise their right to it. We wish to achieve the same and we would like conditions under which this freedom could be expressed to be created in the world, conditions under which the right of peoples to self-determination can be fulfilled and no one could oppose their right to exercise their national responsibility".

USSR OFFICIALS COMMENT ON U.S. BEFORE LEAVING

PA081832 Paris AFP in Spanish 0320 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Mar (AFP)--CPSU Central Committee member Vladimir Lomonozov said here today that a U.S. intervention in Latin America "could only be compared to that of Hitler's armies in Europe."

For his part, Ivan Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, stated before leaving Mexico that his country "will never promote insurrections in other nations because that would be going against the basic principles of our foreign policy which is against any kind of intervention."

Upon his arrival here to participate in the 19th National Congress of the Mexican Communist Party, Lomonozov discarded the possibility that the United States can strengthen its strategic positions in the world because, as he said, "the peoples who desire freedom and self-determination will systematically oppose this."

The communist leader also denied charges regarding the participation of the USSR in Central America and attributed these rumors to the capitalist interests of certain news media.

Bodyul, who stayed in Mexico for 8 days, during which he met with President Jose Lopez Portillo and several of his ministers, maintained that USSR foreign policy does not contemplate the support of organizations that promote insurrection or terrorism.

FOREIGN SECRETARY LEAVES FOR EUROPEAN VISIT

FL062034 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1950 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Mar (NOTIMEX)--Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda left today for Europe to attend the meeting of the Group of 10's foreign ministers in Vienna, Austria, preceding the North-South dialogue meeting to be held in June in Mexico.

The Mexican foreign secretary will be out of the country 6-24 March in order to carry out several official activities, the Secretariat of Foreign relations (Foreign Ministry) reported today.

He will be in London 9-12 March to chair a meeting with the 23 Mexican ambassadors to Western and Eastern European countries.

At this meeting the Mexican diplomats will discuss Mexican foreign policy toward these countries individually and as a whole. The level of relations with that part of the world will be evaluated and the foreign secretary will outline directives in keeping with Mexican foreign policy.

During his stay in London, Castaneda will meet with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

He will be in Brussels, Belgium, 17-18 March at the invitation of Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb. He will visit His Majesty King Baudouin and meet with Prime Minister Wilfried Martens as part of his official agenda.

He will be in New York and Washington 19-24 March to present to UN organs the instruments of ratification of several human rights agreements. These were approved by the Mexican Senate during the last legislative session.

NAVY SECRETARY RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL CUBAN VISIT

FL062306 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2220 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Mar (NOTIMEX)--Secretary of the Navy Adm Ricardo Chazaro Lara today asserted that before the end of the Lopez Portillo administration, the navy will have completed two important projects, its headquarters building in Mexico City and the Lazaro Cardenas Naval Base, which will replace the Icacos Base in Acapulco.

Chazaro Lara today returned from an official visit to Cuba in response to an invitation by the chief of the armed forces, Army Gen Raul Castro.

The secretary of the navy said that the visit was short and he did not have an opportunity for a good look at the Cuban Navy. He added that Mexico maintains excellent relations with the Caribbean island and it is possible that good cooperation agreements could be finalized.

When told that his visit to Havana had been criticized in the United States, Chazaro said that he has no control over Mexico's foreign policy, that the visit had been arranged by the government and that it was made based on relations of friendship and with the approval of President Jose Lopez Portillo.

He reiterated that next year the Mexican Navy will have six new ships to increase coastal patrols. These ships for coastal patrols, as well as a training schooner, have been ordered from Spanish shipyards.

Chazaro Lara stated that the building for the Navy Secretariat will be built in San Pedro Tepetlapa, Coyoacan, that more than 100-million pesos have already been paid for the land in indemnifications and that the Secretariat for Human Settlements and Public Works--SAHOP--will build it.

DEFENSE SECRETARY SAYS MILITARY EXISTS TO SERVE

PA071637 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] The armed forces have held a dinner in honor of the national defense secretary, Gen Felix Galvan Lopez, to congratulate him on receiving the order of military merit from President Jose Lopez Portillo.

At the dinner, Galvan Lopez said that the soldiers deserve the award the president gave him. He said: We are not the power and we do not seek power. We are proud members of one of the branches of the union. Neither wealth nor vain glory are our aspiration or are our values; all we want to do is to serve. That is why we exist.

AMBASSADOR TO HAVANA SAYS RELATIONS ARE 'THE BEST'

PA071619 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Mexico's ambassador in Havana has stated that it will be necessary to invent a new superlative to characterize relations between Mexico and Cuba, because they are the best and will continue to get better.

The diplomat made this statement during the signing of a new scientific and technological cooperation agreement between the two countries. This agreement was characterized as an example of South-South cooperation by the assistant director of the International Affairs Department of the National Science and Technology Council, who, together with the Mexican ambassador and the Cuban minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, signed the agreement, the fifth in a row.

This cooperation agreement extends cooperation between the two countries for 6 years.

CUBAN CP OFFICIAL SCORES FOREIGN INTERVENTION

FL062149 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2108 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Mar (NOTIMEX)--Cuban departmental chief Jose Felipe Carneado said today that Cuba is in solidarity with the peoples of El Salvador and Nicaragua and condemns all U.S. interference in the internal affairs of those two nations.

Interviewed at the international airport, Carneado remarked that the situation in El Salvador--and even in Nicaragua--is a complex one, but he trusted that the attempts by the United States to intervene will be defeated by the will and deeds of the peoples of this continent and all over the world.

The socialist countries are not indifferent to foreign intervention because it alters and disturbs world peace. Intervention in the internal affairs of both socialist and capitalist countries would create a dangerous situation inasmuch as a period of cold war has undoubtedly begun.

Carneado will be in Mexico until 15 March. His visit is in connection with his participation in the 19th National Congress of the Mexican Communist Party.

MINISTER ON COLOMBIAN RESERVATIONS ON TREATY

PA061524 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 6 Mar 81 pp A-1, A-6

[Text] 6 Mar--Exclusion by the Colombian Senate of a Panama amendment to a canal navigation rights treaty between the two countries brought quick reaction from government officials and legislators yesterday.

The Colombian Senate ratified the Monteria Treaty granting that country's warships passage through the Panama Canal when Panama assumes responsibility for the operation of the waterway in the year 2000. The vote was 98 to 18.

However, 100 senators also signed a resolution excluding an amendment approved last year by the National Assembly of Community Representatives.

The amendment specifies that the rights granted to Colombia by the treaty are confined exclusively to the present locks canal.

Urgent meetings were scheduled for Monday morning by the legal affairs and foreign relations committees of the assembly to deal with the Colombian Senate's decision.

At the same time, Minister of Government and Justice Jorge Ritter issued a statement reiterating Panama's position regarding Colombia's transit rights.

"Colombian rights cannot extend or be understood to extend beyond those it received in the Urrutia-Thompson treaty", Ritter's statement said.

The Urrutia-Thompson treaty with the United States grants those same free transit rights to Colombia.

"Panama is of the opinion that the treaty should be interpreted in the same manner that it was negotiated", Ritter added.

The minister also stressed that the vote by the Colombian Senate does not modify or alter the test of treaty.

"I believe an exchange of instruments of ratification will not be possible without the clarifying amendment of the Assembly of Community Representatives," Ritter declared.

Ritter also said he did not think the Colombian Government was giving a different interpretation to the Monteria Treaty.

U.S., SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL AGREE ON EL SALVADOR

PA080344 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Jose Francisco Pena Gomez [secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party] has said that Washington's opinions regarding the Salvadoran problem coincide with the viewpoints of the Socialist International.

Before leaving for his home country, Pena Gomez said at Tocumen International Airport that the meeting held at the residence of the U.S. ambassador in Panama between members of the Socialist International and Vernon Walters, President Reagan's special envoy, had been very positive. He added that Washington's position is very similar to that of the Socialist International regarding the problem of El Salvador. The two parties feel that the future government of the republic of El Salvador should be pluralist and should not depend in any way on the Soviet bloc countries.

[Begin Pena Gomez recording] General Walters said very clearly that there were two conditions: first, that there should not be a single party government, that is, a government that would represent a Communist Party dictatorship. Second, this government should not be dependent on the communist countries. He said that the U.S. Government did not care whether the government was a socialist, Social Democratic or Christian Democratic government, but the one condition that the U.S. Government demanded was that the government be pluralist.

We told Mr Haig's envoy that we agreed with the U.S. Government on this point, that we were fervent supporters of ideological and party pluralism and that, at the same time, we rejected a dictatorship of any kind. We also uphold the Salvadoran people's right to self-determination. The United States insisted that the Salvadorans would have to be the ones to make the final decision. However, we emphasized that the United States is a determinant force in this Central American region and that the United States will necessarily influence any final solution.

I will not discuss this matter further, because this is now a matter for the future. [end recording]

Regarding the decisions to be reached by the Socialist International to help solve the conflict between leftist guerrillas and the Salvadoran Government, Pena Gomez said that Willy Brandt, president of the organization, would have to be consulted in order for the Socialist International's strategy to be worked out.

VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS IN TRANSIT

PA061648 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Venezuela has maintained its unconditioned cooperation with El Salvador and advocates a political dialogue based on the real situation in Central America, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano said today. He is in transit in Panama after having attended a meeting in Managua of Venezuelan ambassadors to the Central American area. The following is an interview he granted to Maricarmen Sarsaneda:

[Question] What practical results do you expect from the recent meeting with Venezuelan ambassadors to the Central American countries?

[Answer] The meeting was held to examine Venezuela's policy toward the countries of the area and also to decide on a definite policy for the region.

[Question] It is said that Venezuela is supporting the Salvadoran Christian Democratic junta. Can you tell us what Venezuela's position is regarding the Salvadoran political problem?

[Answer] Our position is very clear, not just toward El Salvador, but also toward Nicaragua. We believe that the governments in the area should be stable so that they can carry out deep social reforms and represent and strengthen freedom and democracy. With this in mind, our country is cooperating with them and this is a cooperation which they have requested and on which we have placed no conditions. In the specific case of El Salvador, we believe in a political dialogue for a democratic solution.

[Question] Does Venezuela have any innovations to offer Central America regarding oil?

[Answer] As you know, Venezuela is trying to implement a program which guarantees the supply of oil to Central American countries and also the financing for it based on special terms. This involves advancing them the products at a relatively low interest rate, plus the possibility of making these sales a sort of a long-term loan so that they can use those funds for development programs.

[Question] Will there be any new bilateral agreements with Panama?

[Answer] At this moment we are not planning anything. However, we have the best intention to continue cooperating and improving our relations with Panama.

[Question] A subject which has been widely discussed here in Panama is the one related to the Van Dam Company which is going to build the bridge over the Panama Canal. We would like to know if it is true that the company is bankrupt?

[Answer] The company has had problems, but it is not bankrupt. On the contrary, we know that it has the financial and technological means to do the work. Besides, it has the Venezuelan Government's support.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO: NONMEMBERS OF OAS SHOULD NOT INTERFERE

PA070106 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Mar 81

[William Cespedes report from Siquirres]

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo, during a trip he is making from Rio Frio to Limon to inaugurate the new stretch of the northern railroad, censured Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Chernyshev for his statements to the press yesterday to the effect that President Carazo has asked for the intervention of the OAS at a time when the United States is interfering in Salvadoran affairs.

President Carazo rejected the Soviet diplomat's statement and said that no country that is not a member of the inter-American regional organization should interfere in Latin American affairs.

Here are President Carazo's statements on the subject:

[Begin recording] Well, I do not believe that any ambassador of a country outside of the OAS should be concerned with what the member countries may choose to request from that organization. In my opinion, meddling in the affairs of areas that are of no concern to a diplomatic representative of a country outside of the OAS constitutes interference.

The OAS can study this problem. I have said so. There are no special mechanisms for it. Therefore, we should work to create some. This is a problem of imagination and of a collective effort that, of course, requires the participation and interest of El Salvador.

However, we, the members of the OAS, have to work intensively to contribute to peace in the area. No ambassador has any reason to meddle in our affairs, which are the concern of the inter-American system. [end recording]

This was President Rodrigo Carazo's statement in reference to the charges made by Soviet ambassador to Costa Rica to the effect that the president had requested OAS intervention in El Salvador at a time when the United States is interfering in the conflict in that Central American country.

On another subject, President Carazo traveled by train from Rio Frio to Siquirres to officially inaugurate more than 120 km of railroad track that will be electrified, thus making it the first electric railroad in the Atlantic area.

The $26-million contract to do this work was awarded, after bidding, to a German company and the electrical part of the work is advancing rapidly, the president said. He added that this will make it possible to use a vast area in the northern part of Limon and Heredia Provinces to increase agricultural and industrial exports.

The president will continue his trip to the city of Limon. He will return to San Jose in the afternoon.

CUBAN CONSULATE ASKED FOR EXPLANATION OF INCIDENT

PA062100 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today asked for an explanation of some alleged incidents at the Cuban Consulate. The request is based on the Vienna convention on consular relations which Costa Rica and Cuba signed. According to press reports, on 22 February a person was wounded and taken out of the country.

Article 40 of the Vienna convention says that the host country shall treat consular officials with deference and take appropriate action to avoid any attack on their person, freedom or dignity. The article also covers their relatives and administrative and household employees. German Serrano Pinto, acting foreign minister, added in the request made of the Cuban Consulate. Finally he notes he would be grateful for prompt information on the subject.

RADIO NOTICIAS DEL CONTINENTE ENDS TRANSMISSIONS

PA071452 Paris AFP in Spanish 0352 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] San Jose, 6 Mar (AFP)--The Costa Rican shortwave station "Radio Noticias del Continente" ended its transmissions today after President Rodrigo Carazo issued a decree on the suspension of the station, a communique released by the station indicated.

Nevertheless, the station stated that beginning Monday, an international network of solidarity comprised of many shortwave stations around the world will broadcast a news program prepared by the station's newsmen.

The temporary closing of Radio Noticias was ordered until the end of investigations by authorities as a result of a recent raid on the station's installations. On that occasion, police said they found weapons at the station. Nevertheless, the station indicates in its communique that the Public Security Ministry had previously authorized these weapons for "the defense of the transmission site" which on four previous occasions had been the target of terrorist attacks.

The communique adds that "in this way, they have dealt the harshest blow to freedom of press, expression, free thought and enterprise in Costa Rica."

The communique adds that since the radio went on the air in June 1979 it has been the target of a systematic campaign "that mercenaries paid by foreign governments--understood as Latin American military dictatorships--have unleashed with the sole objective of destroying the station."

The note states that the radio station will try by all possible means to obtain the nullification of the closure order that according to its director, Ana Lorena Cartin, "is unconstitutional and endangers Costa Rican democracy."

According to the communique issued here today, the stations that will form part of the network of solidarity beginning Monday are International Radio of Sweden, Radio Mexico (?International), Radio Educacion and Radio Universidad Nacional Autonoma of Mexico, Radio Canada International, Radio Cuzco and Radio Corporacion of Peru, among others.

EL SALVADOR

ELECTORAL COUNCIL SWORN IN, DUARTE COMMENTS

PA061738 Paris AFP in Spanish 1649 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Mar (AFP)--The Central Electoral Council of El Salvador, which will draft a new electoral law "that will be conducive to the country's democratization," was sworn in by President Napoleon Duarte, it was reported here officially today.

Meanwhile, 15 bodies were found today in three different parts of the country--Santa Ana, San Miguel and Chalatenango--while in San Salvador the body of Rafael Mendoza Uribe, 24, secretary of grievances for the bank employees, was exhumed. Mendoza Uribe was kidnapped last Friday and presumably killed Saturday.

The new electoral organization sworn in by Duarte is headed by Jorge Bustamante and includes Antonio Guevara, Ramon Rodriguez, in addition to Mauricio Massier, Edgar Belloso and Luis Alberto Aparicio who are the alternate members.

Duarte described as "courageous" the newly sworn-in members of the council because, he said, "this is a challenge that implies risks and responsibilities of unparalleled magnitude."

"The violence that prevails today in El Salvador is partly a result of the citizens' frustration caused by a longstanding and repeated mockery of the right of suffrage," the president noted.

"The new electoral law," he affirmed, "will be a law in keeping with the revolutionary philosophy and will be the guarantor of the process that will lead to the country's democratization."

Elsewhere, it was reported here today that Francisco Aquino, Salvadoran ambassador to Washington, resigned for personal reasons. The Foreign Ministry accepted Aquino's resignation as of 1 April, but has not announced his replacement.

Today marks the first anniversary of the promulgation of the agrarian reform law which up until now has affected landholdings larger than 500 hectares. The second phase of the reform, which was to affect farms raging in size from 100 to 500 hectares--a sector that makes up 80 percent of the country's coffee plantations--was suspended according to an announcement made this week by President Duarte.

Duarte Speech

PA062134 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1742 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Speech by Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the revolutionary governing junta, to the Salvadoran people during ceremony to swear in members of Central Electoral Council at presidential house on 5 March 1981--recorded]

[Text] Salvadoran people, gentlemen members of the revolutionary governing junta, Cabinet members, distinguished representatives of the friendly nations, Catholic Church officials, armed forces representatives, ladies and gentlemen:

This ceremony is very meaningful within the process of political democratization and by accepting the honorable post as members of the Central Electoral Council [CCE], you, its members, are indeed assuming a historic responsibility not only because under the circumstances in our country, to accept such a position requires a large amount of patriotism and courage, but also because you will have to take on a challenge involving unprecedented risks and responsibilities.

We should not forget that to a large extent the climate of violence in our country is the outcome of the citizens' frustration caused by the hard civic experience of repeated mockery of the right to vote through a dirty game which for many years prevented Salvadorans from choosing their rulers, from organizing into political parties which could make effective use of the rights set forth by law and from performing the very important function that parties have in a real democracy; in other words, not allowing their members to fully carry out their role as citizens.

Now, almost half a century after the existence of a so-called official system, you CCE members are given the unique opportunity to implement a decision designed to lay the constitutional groundwork of a real democracy for which it is necessary to set new rules of the game--an electoral system which will ensure the definitive uprooting of all past vices--and so return to the Salvadoran people their confidence in voting and civic enthusiasm which they have shown in elections in the past 20 years despite the constant unsavory experiences they had when they exercised their civil rights.

The task that the revolutionary governing junta is now entrusting to the CCE members is the maximum token of confidence in their patriotism and it is rooted in the conviction that they will know how to put all their energy and enthusiasm at the service of a responsibility which, among other things, requires the implementation within the shortest possible time of the legal, administrative and technical mechanisms that will make the electoral system more expeditious and efficient because the expeding of that system, along with the commitment that the armed forces and the government have made to ensure the full exercise of free voting, will be decisive factors in achieving a positive electoral attitude and will promote their decided participation to reach a democratic solution to the current situation of violence.

Therefore, this act marks the definite advance toward that political democracy for which most Salvadorans have fought without rest and to which they have dedicated so many efforts and sacrifices. In addition, one more commitment is fulfilled, which the armed forces and the revolutionary governing junta had made with the Salvadoran people, such as building a democratic society economically, socially and politically.

At the same time that the economic and social objectives are reached through the agrarian, banking and foreign trade reforms, the process is beginning that will permit us to assure the authentic democratic nature of the political project to which we are committed.

World public opinion will no doubt be attentively following this and I am sure the democratic peoples of the world will greet this historic advance with great satisfaction, convinced that we were always right in overcoming every risk and difficulty in making it possible for the Salvadoran people to decide their own destiny as a sovereign entity and to have the last word as to what the nation's political future should be.

The extremist forces will surely try once again to obstruct the way toward a civilized solution of the Salvadoran crisis. But we must have faith and trust that they will again fail in their efforts because nobody can perpetually hold back a people as heroic, courageous and determined as the Salvadoran people have proved to be. In the search for their greatest aspirations, the Salvadoran people will achieve what the historic circumstances clearly indicate must be the outcome of this dramatic stage of our fatherland.

Duarte Interview

PY062113 Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Interview granted by Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte to El Espectador correspondent (Tomas Blacaude); date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Duarte] The revolutionary government junta must make another move in this revolutionary process in order to loyally comply with the October 1979 armed forces proclamation and this time it will be one of a political and not economic nature. I am referring to the decree that has been released creating the Central Elections Council, which is the main authority that during the coming elections will guide the country in the establishment of political structures and absolutely free elections.

[Question] Mr President, could this be interpreted as the first step in the implementation of your program aimed at a political solution for El Salvador?

[Answer] Exactly, because we believe that the solution is of a political nature and we believe that violence is not the solution. We believe that neither death, bloodshed, force, dictatorship nor totalitarism is the solution. The solution [words indistinct] the people have to make their own decision, without it being imposed on them by anyone and defending the sovereign will. And this is what we will achieve through a free, absolutely free, electoral process.

Regarding this process, we want to prepare things properly and also want the presence of the democratic sectors of the world so that they may supervise and ensure that these will be truly free elections. This is our desire [word indistinct] and we are sure that through these elections we are interpreting the will of the Salvadoran people.

[Question] This observation you have made on international (?supervision), will it be carried out by some institution, some organization such as the OAS or some body which will come and witness the process?

[Answer] Yes, I have already said so in Tegucigalpa, for example, where I made some public statements.

'Full Independence' for CCE

PA061248 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0017 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 5 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The government junta of El Salvador today appointed the Central Electoral Council [CCE] for the 1982 elections. The CCE is composed of three members: two independents and a Christian Democrat.

Although a date has not been set, the idea of the revolutionary government junta is to call for elections in March 1982 for a constituent assembly and general elections the following year.

The CCE will have to draft a new electoral law to guarantee the honesty of the elections, to start the registration of voters and parties, to submit a budget, to appoint the personnel it needs, and to appoint a secretary.

According to Jorge Bustamante, president of the CCE, "the council has absolute autonomy to make decisions. The government junta has guaranteed us full independence."

"All the members of the junta," Bustamante added, "have guaranteed that our work will not be interfered with and that there will be no fraud. We are the ones in charge of ensuring that elections are held without any pressures being imposed and that the people are not deceived because they should be governed by whom they elect."

Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, defense minister, assured Bustamante that "he has the full support of the armed forces so that the whole world can learn the Salvadoran people's true wishes."

Bustamante told Colonel Garcia: "I accept your offer." Colonel Garcia replied: "I am speaking on behalf of the armed forces and we are going to help you so that the Salvadoran people can have the government they want no matter what."

Prior to this dialogue, Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the revolutionary government junta, made a brief speech. The diplomatic corps and a representative of the church were present at the ceremony. The church did not send a representative to Duarte's swearing-in ceremony on 20 December 1980 as president of the junta.

GARCIA SAYS ARMED FORCES DO NOT SUPPORT COUP

PA071604 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1420 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia today said that "the armed forces do not support any coup d'etat because this is not the moment to be thinking about those things."

According to Garcia, "the armed forces want everything to be done through the present government and they will not heed any provocations from any sector because what we want to do is to protect our people and country."

Roberto d'Aubuisson, former army major, criticized the present revolutionary government junta--made up of two members of the Christian Democratic Party, a military officer and an independent--Monday, describing it as communist.

D'Aubuisson said he favored a junta made up only of military officers and implied that there is a possibility of a coup d'etat during March "which would be backed by Reagan and the United States."

One day after these statements, the junta issued a warrant for D'Aubuisson's arrest and the United States publicly stated its support for the junta and its decision to not back any coup d'etat in El Salvador.

The Salvadoran defense minister also said that "the armed forces are involved in guaranteeing peace for the people and are not paying attention to vulgar speculations of the enemies of the people, the armed forces and the government."

RADIO VENCEREMOS SEES 'HIDDEN POWER' BEHIND COUP

PA072226 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Under the present Salvadoran program the dictatorship, that prehistoric, obsolete, exhausted [word indistinct] without any possibility of survival and with an imminent defeat in the political scene, that minipolitical party without any rank and file and without any legality and representation, is now contorting itself in the uncertainty of its own contradictions.

D'Aubuisson, who together with the top military command, planned and carried out the [words indistinct], that is the assassination of Monsignor Romero, is now planning to promote a coup d'etat against Duarte.

D'Aubuisson wants Duarte and his political miniclub expelled from the present government junta so that only the military officers, the top military genocidal command, remain to control the repressive state apparatus.

D'Aubuisson's attitude must not be ignored since he is a well-known CIA agent and is not a man of own decisions. If he is planning a coup against Duarte and his miniclub, then there is certainly a hidden power behind all this. It is a hidden power which is launching this maneuver.

It is not difficult to see that sectors of the Pentagon and the CIA know that Duarte is leading them to an imminent defeat. Certain U.S. Government sectors believe that only a military government, made up of the top military command, could stop [word indistinct] defeat of the dicatorship and have a greater control and unity of action against our people.

This is undoubtedly an announcement that the dictatorship is crumbling. The demoralization within the military commands is completely evident. The attempted coup by D'Aubuisson shows this state of continual decomposition in which the dictatorship is involved. This decomposition is being accelerated by the blows that our army, our militias and our people are dealing on a daily basis in all battle fronts throughout the country.

To have [word indistinct] attitudes is a great error. However, we must repeat what the workers, the students, the professionals, the peasants and the entire people are repeating: The weeks of the dictatorship are numbered. We will soon have a domestic and revolutionary government in El Salvador.

ARCHBISHOP CALLS FOR DIALOGUE TO RESOLVE CRISIS

PA090304 Paris AFP in Spanish 2232 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Mar (AFP)--The Salvadoran church today condemned the coup attempts by the extreme right, accusing it of being the "true cause of all the social and political ills that are now in a crisis in our country," and called for a dialogue between the opposition and government aimed at free elections in El Salvador.

In his homily today in this capital, the archbishop, Arturo Rivera y Damas, said that "there are very valuable elemnts in the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR]." He noted that "they must be given the opportunity to participate in a dialogue, in the government and in the pacification and moral and material reconstruction of the nation."

Rivera strongly attacked the extreme right's revealed intentions to carry out a coup d'etat, something that according to him "would make void and useless the sacrifice of so many lives."

Rivera said that "with the coup d'etat by the young officers on 15 October 1979, the roots of the evil were pulled out." He noted that he hopes the extreme right as well as its foreign supporters, especially some important persons in the United States will understand that those roots cannot be planted again in our fatherland.

The prelate said one of the most important reasons why "a large percentage of the Salvadoran people are not yet convinced of the good will of the present government is because the extreme right has been looking for a good opportunity to grab power."

Rivera said that on more than one occasion the church "has spoken out to tell the government to purge its administrative personnel and even the militia who are an obstacle to democratization plans and who engage in practices contrary to human rights."

Rivera also urged the left not "to insist on an armed solution, from which, it is already evident, they cannot draw any advantages." The archbishop noted there is "an urgent need for rationalizing and humanizing the conflict."

Rivera said the weapon that should be used in the political struggle in El Salvador "should be that of reason, and reason is manifested with words and words make up a dialogue."

The prelate said he is convinced that in the ranks of the FDR, the main opposition organization, "there are very valuable elements that cannot be discarded easily." He emphasized: "They must be given the opportunity to participate in a dialogue, in the government and in the pacification and moral and material reconstruction of the nation."

Rivera said the key point in any discussion would be the elections "because the Salvadoran people have been awaiting eagerly the opportunity to vote freely." The prelate recalled, however, that the Salvadoran people "have always been disappointed in this regard" and asked the armed forces "to respect the will of the people so justice and peace may win."

Rivera said he is satisfied with "the present rulers and the United States beginning to realize that the problem of El Salvador is not basically a military problem but a social, economic and political problem."

RADIO VENCEREMOS ON PRESENCE OF U.S. SOLDIERS

PA061434 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Some information we have seen, or better put, some misinformation put out by the dictatorship has indicated that the military high command and imperialism have been trying to deny the report we carried on Radio Venceremos noting that in Morazan Department and in other departments of the country there are U.S. Marines and U.S. Army officers personally directing the military actions of the dictatorship.

As evidence, we reported the finding of the idenitification of one of the Yankee mercenaries. We presented the identification card of a U.S. officer, (Duran) Razine. The high command, and imperialism through its agencies, are now trying to deny the report noting that Razine is alive and lives in New York.

Our report was clear. We found Razine's identification card following at attack from the enemy. We never said we had executed the mercenary. That is, the military high command and the transnational news agencies have confirmed the report carried on Radio Venceremos to the effect that there are U.S. mercenaries throughout the territory of El Salvador.

The dictatorship has also squealed on itself by saying that the three U.S. Army helicopters that are continuously flying over the Francisco Sanchez eastern front have been rented from the OAS. The dictatorship has also reported that one of these helicopters was hit by our fire. That is, the government, the dictatorship, is admitting that U.S. helicopters are continuously flying over our position with the OAS being used as a coverup.

An official communique from the military high command states that the crews of the U.S. helicopters flying over our positions have not been ordered to observe our military activities. We would like to ask the high command: Are the pilots, who are Yankee mercenaries, flying blindfolded? We are not going to believe the lie that the dictatorship is trying to spread concerning these helicopters that we know are at the service of the CIA, of the United States, of the Pentagon.

Radio Venceremos therefore confirms the presence of large contingents of mercenaries, just as we did with the statements made by war prisoner Santos Enrique Diaz Alvarenga, who is being held by us and who said that U.S. officers go all the time to the 3d Infantry Brigade, in the San Miguel barracks, to direct operations against our positions.

Anyway, the people who have courageously decided to achieve liberty, will be stopped by neither Yankee plans nor by Yankee bombs. They will not be stopped by all the marines in the world who dare to humiliate our territory. We are decided. We are aware of the Yankee threat and we are going to turn every Salvadoran home into a barracks of national dignity, every rock into a weapon against the invaders, because we will know how to recover that rock thrown by Andres (Caseres) in San Jacinto to hit the Goliath, to humiliate him and to expell him from our territory, the same way we will overthrow and expell this dictatorship that is crumbling by the day.

Our people are aware of the military capacity of our regular army and they know that we have become a disciplined army that attacks constantly, that is defeating the enemy, that causes casualties among the enemy, that seizes prisoners. The people know that the days of the dictatorship are numbered, that it will not be able to resist the thrust of an entire nation against 50 years of the most shameful dictatorships in the continent.

We are sure that united, we shall win.

OFFICIALS RELEASE FIGURES ON AMNESTY BENEFICIARIES

PA080208 San Salvador EL DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 6 Mar 81 p 3

[Excerpt] At least 1,500 persons, both men and women who were members of extremist organizations, have sought protection so far under the amnesty decree issued by the revolutionary government junta as one of the steps to achieve peace and tranquillity for the Salvadoran people. For the benefit of the terrorists, the terms of the amnesty have been extended for another 30 days.

The foregoing figure was released by official sources who said that those who had turned themselves in and given up their weapons after being granted the protection of the armed forces have been returned to their homes. The same sources indicate that some studies are being carried out on the possibility of giving them a plot of land to allow them to benefit from the agrarian reform program instituted by the present government.

MILITARY COURT TO ARRAIGN SEVEN LEFTISTS

PA081611 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2250 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--According to official spokesmen, seven alleged leftists will be arraigned by a military court today while another four were released by the National Guard yesterday.

Five of the inmates have been accused of being members of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces and the other two of being members of the Armed Forces of National Resistance.

The charges that will be brought against them at the military court include: executing army troops, taking over Catholic churches and public institutions, distributing propaganda, committing armed robbery and engaging in armed clashes with the army.

REPORTAGE ON GUERRILLA, GOVERNMENT COMBAT ACTIONS

LATIN Report 6 March

PA062228 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1723 GMT 6 Mar 81

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Mar (LATIN)--A military report noted today that a guerrilla column occupied a small town in the north for 2 hours without the government forces putting up resistance.

The report said that last night approximately 50 leftist extremists occupied the town of Dulce Nombre de Maria, with a population of approximately 15,000 persons, and shouted antigovernment slogans and fired their weapons, but there were no casualties.

The guerrillas later withdrew. The armed forces did not intervene. In January, at the beginning of the guerrillas' so-called general offensive to overthrow the government, there were bitter battles in that town.

Meanwhile, the political violence rocking this country continued today with 14 persons being killed in the past few hours, according to the authorities.

An army spokesman has stated that military patrols have discovered a network of tunnels and traps prepared by the guerrillas around the Conchagua Volcano, 300 km east of San Salvador.

For the past several days the government troops have been carrying out antiguerrilla operations in the region, where the insurgents established a refuge from which to launch their attacks.

Similar army actions are being carried out throughout the country with the support of planes and helicopters. The operations are being carried out particularly in the rural areas of the eastern Departments of San Vicente, Cabanas, Usulutan and La Union, where there has been extensive insurgent activity in the past few weeks.

The armed forces reported today that another 200 persons have presented themselves to military posts to take advantage of the amnesty decreed by the government. The amnesty was established as a step toward securing the pacification of the country. The amnesty gives guarantees to those who took up arms against the government but surrender voluntarily to the authorities.

The government has reported that thus far approximately 1,000 persons have taken advantage of the amnesty which will be maintained through the middle of April.

Attack in Jutiapa

PA062300 Paris AFP in Spanish 2114 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 6 Mar (AFP)--According to reports issued here today by the authorities, approximately 35 people have died violently in various parts of El Salvador during the past 24 hours.

The curfew led to the death of 12 people last night. Twelve bullet-riddled bodies were picked up today in San Salvador.

The Salvadoran National Teachers Association (ANDES) today issued a note protesting and condemning the assassination of 17 teachers so far this year.

In a bulletin issued here, the army reported the death of 10 "subversives" during an attack on the town of Jutiapa, 25 km north of the capital.

"Three patrolmen died during the attack," the bulletin reported.

Army, Guerrilla Clashes

PA062318 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2139 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--More than 40 bodies were examined by judicial authorities in various points of El Salvador as a result of clashes between the army and guerrillas in the past few hours.

Most of the 40 bodies are of young civilians ranging from 16 to 25 who had been shot. Thirteen of these youths, presumably guerrillas, died in the town of Jutiapa, 71 km north of San Salvador, when they tried to seize the town along with other members of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

Besides these leftists, three civilian patrolmen also died defending the town and preventing the guerrillas' control over it.

In the town of Milingo, near the capital, four youths were killed early in the morning by a group of heavily armed unidentified individuals. The bodies of the youths were thrown off a cliff more than 100 meters high. As a result, firemen had to retrieve the bodies, which were examined by the coroner who found bullet wounds in their heads, as well as bruises from the fall.

In Santa Ana, the country's second largest city, five people were killed in a shootout between members of the security forces and a group of guerrillas.

In the neighborhoods of Ciudad Delgado, Ilopango and Mejicanos, near San Salvador, 15 bullet-riddled bodies were examined.

Attack on Military Units

PA061343 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Our forces have attacked forces of the dictatorship that were posted near the University of San Salvador. We also harassed army units which were guarding the access area to the air force barracks in the outskirts of the capital. Our forces have also attacked the military headquarters in the town of Cinquera.

Dispute of Casualty Figures

PA070356 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] The dictatorship itself, through its defense minister, today admitted that in at least 7 of El Salvador's 14 departments, intensive fighting is underway between the army and our forces. According to Colonel Garcia's reports, San Vicente, Cabanas, La Paz, Morazan, Chalatenango, Cuscatlan, La Union and San Miguel are the departments here in El Salvador in which the fighting has been most intensive in the past 6 days.

The dictatorship's military bulletin admitted that 25 soldiers were killed in the fighting and approximately 60 were wounded. However, the General Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front denied Colonel Garcia's figures. In just one of the clashes won by our forces in Meangara, Morazan Department, we inflicted 21 casualties on the enemy; therefore, the report on the enemy's casualties released by the genocidal Colonel Garcia is completely inaccurate.

From San Salvador, we have heard that our people have begun to paint slogans on the walls of the capital rejecting the new genocidal plan, Operation (Oribes), conceived by the dictatorship to maintain a continuous state of siege and curfew for 3 days, on 11, 12 and 13 March, during which time large sectors of the capital and various cities of the interior would be searched.

Additionally, it was reported that the dictatorship plans to carry out new massacres within the context of the so-called (Oribes) plan.

Reoccupation of San Lorenzo

PA071601 Paris AFP in Spanish 1505 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 7 Mar (AFP)--Reliable sources reported here today that guerrilla forces have again occupied San Lorenzo, approximately 70 km east of San Salvador.

San Lorenzo was the scene of violent clashes between the army and guerrillas last week and regular troops announced that they had pushed the guerrillas out of the city. On that occasion the fighting leveled houses and other buildings and the people abandoned the town.

However, according to reports from the capital of San Vicente Department, guerrilla forces seized the town again yesterday. Initial reports reveal that two patrols sent to San Lorenzo to investigate the situation there were wiped out by the guerrillas.

Unconfirmed press reports indicate that "bundles, allegedly containing new weapons, possibly arrillery, were unloaded yesterday."

Military sources reported that a new attempt to dislodge the guerrillas could occur there at any time.

It was also reported here that the situation in San Lorenzo is similar to that in other towns in the country, where opposition groups withdraw when they are attacked and return once the military forces have moved on.

Executions in San Lorenzo

PA080118 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 6 Mar 81 p 36

[Excerpts] Hundreds of extremists have again occupied San Lorenzo Village, in San Vicente Department, and have been executing residents of the town, accusing them of having collaborated with the armed forces in the recent operations in which the guerrilas were dislodged. They also killed groups of patrolmen who arrived yesterday from San Sebastian, in the same department, to investigate the situation prevailing in San Lorenzo.

In San Vicente, it was reported today that hundreds of extremists entered San Lorenzo yesterday and, after they had again occupied the town, more groups began to arrive, bringing very large boxes on the backs of animals. In addition, peasants noted that many others were gathering, carrying long, thick objects, which had not been seen before. It is presumed that these are new weapons, possibly artillery.

The army was reportedly preparing this morning for a new dislodging operation, which might be initiated in the next few hours.

Havana on FMLN Actions

PA070132 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] The high command of the Barabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has confirmed that its guerrilla forces have retaken control of the town of San Lorenzo, San Vicente Deparment, and have extended their armed actions to the cantons of San Jose, Santa Clara, (Marea) and La Haciendita.

Faced with its inability to defeat the insurgents, the regime has ordered the indiscriminate bombing of widespread rural areas in that department.

The FMLN also announced that rebel forces continue harassing the army in the towns of Cinquera and Jutiapa, Cabanas Department, and that they blew up the military barracks at kilometers 53 and 54 of the road linking the cities of San Salvador and Chalatenango.

The military and political organization has charged that troops of the Honduran regime took part, jointly with the repressive Salvadoran Army, in the counterinsurgency operations carried out for 8 days in the Conchagua area. During the fighting, the FMLN noted, the guerrillas' antiaircraft units hit two military planes. FMLN also noted that the rebels had four casualties in Conchagua and inflicted an undetermined number of dead and wounded on the enemy.

RADIO VENCEREMOS AIRS FMLM WAR BULLETINS

War Bulletin No 57

PA081921 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 7 Mar 81

["War bulletin" No 57 of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]--date not given]

[Text] The information section of the General Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front reports to the people of Salvador and all the peoples of the world.

Wednesday, 4 March 1981, 0700: The bridge over the San Salvador, Chalatenango highway, at the Limon detour on km 53 and 54, was blown up. A harassment attack on the troops at the university in San Salvador took place.

Thursday, 5 March, 0500: The bridge over the Azambio River in Chalatenango was blown up. A new report concerning military activities in the San Pedro Hill area, San Vicente Department, confirms the enemy used a total of 700 national guardsmen and mercenaries, supported by 81-mm and 120-mm mortar fire, and planes that dropped 500-lb bombs and napalm over the area. The enemy (?flanked) the San Lorenzo community, and proceeded to the [words indistinct]. In the ensuing fighting, aside from the casualties inflicted on the enemy already reported in previous war bulletins, six troops were executed. The La Popular Savings Bank was sabotaged by explosives in downtown San Salvador. Harassment actions took place at Cinquera and Jutiapa, Cabanas Department. Clashes with patrols and death squad elements, in which the enemy failed to reveal the number of its casualties, and a harassment attack against an air force post in San Salvador also took place.

In a communique signed by the Committee of Political Prisoners of El Salvador, dated 21 February 1981, and smuggled out of the Santa Tecla Prison, the companeros denounced the atrocities committed against them. During the first weeks of January, as widely reported abroad, they said that visits to the prisoners were suspended. The objective of the genocidal elements was to launch a bitter tear-gas attack against the defenseless prisoners, while a strong force of guardsmen and policemen entered the premises and brutally beat the inmates. Later, the troops proceeded to sack the prisoners' belongings.

Likewise, the committee denounces the constant arrival at the Santa Tecla Prison of guardsmen and repressive elements to beat the prisoners and to subject them to all types of humiliations. The prisoners are often taken from the prison and kept for several days at the military posts where they are the victims of all sorts of torture. As an example of this, the companeros referred to the case of 2 February, when Companeros Mario Vigil and Guillermo Oliva were taken from the prison and held at the national police central headquarters for over 1 month. On 18 February, two other companeros were taken from the prison and sent to the National Guard headquarters, from which they have not returned.

The companeros charge that they have, in fact, been turned from political prisoners into prisoners of war, and they warned about the imminent militarization of the Santa Tecla Prison.

Finally, the companeros make the following demands:

1. That Companeros Mario Vigil and Guillermo Oliva, kidnapped from the Santa Tecla Prison and taken to the National Guard headquarters, be returned immediately;

2. That the arrivals of repressive elements at the prison be immediately suspended;

3. That the military dragnet set up on visiting days by the enemy be withdrawn;

4. That death threats to prisoners and their relatives cease;

5. That official business be conducted inside the prison and that the transfer of companeros to the army posts and other repressive entities be immediately suspended.

The FMLN General Command appeals to all nations of the world, to the humanitarian institutions, the International Red Cross, the United Nations and the OAS to offer their solidarity to the political prisoners and to demand a stop to the constant abuse and violation of human rights on the part of the genocidal elements.

Today it was confirmed that mercenary [name indistinct], whose identity card was published by the French paper L'HUMANITE, is presently living in the city of New York. The enemy tried to distort the report that this U.S. sergeant abandoned his identity card after our FMLN fighters forced his group to retreat hastily in Morazan Department. The newspaper report confirming the existence of the U.S. marine also confirms the veracity of our claim.

Several news agencies have noted the total enemy defeat in Conchagua. The chief of the enemy forces was not able to present a single body of the alleged 300 guerrillas who, according to him, had been killed in combat. In fact, he admitted we were able to break the siege; that in the area, we are sufficiently armed and entrenched to repel any attack.

On this day, it was confirmed that last Monday, 2 March, the genocidal forces murdered Jocoatique Mayor Conrado Caballero, whose crime was to have criticized the genocide campaign of the enemy in the area.

A communique of the puppet army tried to justify the constant presence in combat in the Morazan Department of three U.S. helicopters, claiming they had been chartered from the OAS. Should this be true, the genocide junta is involving OAS officials in this war of extinction.

On this day, the genocide junta offered another proof of its hatred against science and culture by issuing Decree No 603, dissolving the university authorities and the university administrative entities. This brutal fascist attempt reveals the true repressive, antipopular and criminal nature of the fascist genocide junta.

FMLN fighters charged that Yankee marines are directing the 3d Infantry Brigade operations from San Miguel. The Honduran student coordinator reported that a combined Honduran-Salvadoran military operation is trying to besiege thousands of refugees in the area bordering the Chalatenango Department.

War Bulletin No 58

PA081930 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 7 Mar 81

["War bulletin" No 58 of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]--no date given]

[Text] Enemy forces entered [word indistinct] and Las Tres Ceibas, in Aguacayo, the puppet army tried to enter supported by [words indistinct] but were repelled by our forces from entrenched positions. The enemy's tactic in this area is the same as that of other genocidal forces in a dirty war. First, they attack with bombers followed by heavy artillery fire, disregarding the fate of women, old people and children. Later, they move into the area protected by armored vehicles; they set fire to the houses, loot, poison the water and whatever food they find. Then, they present the bodies of humble residents as military trophies.

The enemy has set up a camp near the San Rafael Canton [words indistinct] the number of its forces exceeds 100 men. From there, they launch criminal mortar and artillery attacks against the civilian population. This tactic is similar to that used by [words indistinct].

In the Calle Nueva sector, there was a clash with our forces. In view of the enemy advance, our companeros conduct a war of great mobility, through which we have been able to slow down the action of the genocidal elements.

On the same day, the puppet army launched an attack against the cantons of Palo Grande, Zapote, Suchitoto and Guazapa, where hundreds of peasants had sought refuge from the combat areas.

At 2200, our forces attacked the military post guarding the prison at Dulce Nombre de Maria, Chalatenango. The enemy was terrified and was not able to counter the attack.

A harassment action was carried out against the Santa Ana military posts and prison, where in desperation, the puppet army opened fire against the civilian population, killing seven people.

Thursday, 5 March: [Words indistinct] near the Colima Farm, the enemy admitted that in the attack on Jutiapa, Cabanas Department. Three patrolmen were killed and two wounded. In order to maintain the troops' combat morale, the enemy minimized its casualties, which were in fact greater than the announced figure, and claimed that 10 members of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front were killed in combat. This lie was revealed when the enemy was not able to present a single body of our supposed casualties.

In the occupation of the town of (El Jipijal), Santa Ana, the local commander was executed following the holding of a brief meeting.

On this day in San Salvador, our militia forces renewed the pincer operation.

Friday, 6 March: An enemy attack against the population of San Antonio de Los Ranchos, Chalatenango Department, entered its second day. The area has been the target of intense air bombing, artillery fire and all kinds of abuse on the part of the troops. Our fighters have resisted the criminal attack with courage and have organized and appropriately protected the population. The enemy has tried to deny that our forces recovered positions in the San Lorenzo area, San Vicente Department, but the mere fact that the military spokesman admitted new clashes is evidence that the enemy operation has met with total failure. The upcoming battles will confirm our claims.

The genocidal defense minister admitted that the fighting continues in 7 of the 14 departments of our country. This is in itself an admission of a military setback. With the failure of all their criminal operations [words indistinct]. The genocidal defense minister affirmed the army only suffered some 25 casualties and 60 wounded. [Words indistinct] the enemy also admitted having launched criminal bombings on the populations of Ahuancayo, San Antonio de Los Ranchos, Conchagua and others.

The FMLN condemns the cowardly killing of workers Hugo Rafael Mendoza, arbitration secretary of the Bank Workers Union. This crime is added to a long campaign of crimes launched against the organized workers. [Words indistinct] we condemn these fascist onslaughts against the labor groups.

In reply to the diplomatic initiative launched by the Socialist International, the dark forces of fascism have increased their criminal campaign against the people, eliminating all possibility for a dialogue. Here is this day's toll of the war of extinction in El Salvador: San Salvador, 26 dead; Chalatenango, 4; Santa Ana, 7: San Miguel, 6; San Vicente, 3.

The appointment of a Central Elections Council, made up of well-known servants of fascism, is an affront to the just aspirations of the people.

On this day, the freedom of the press [words indistinct] the radio station Radio Noticias del Continente was closed. Five attempts, the last confirmed to have been carried out by former Somozist guardsmen [words indistinct] the campaigns launched by the forces of the reaction and imperialism had not been able to silence that courageous voice. The genocidal junta headed by the archcriminals Duarte and Gutierrez [words indistinct] mortal enemies of Radio Noticias del Continente and it is possible that some of the attacks suffered by that radio station may have involved the criminal hand of the murderers of the Salvadoran people.

The FMLN General Command, condemning the silencing of Radio Noticias del Continente, appeals to all the peoples of the world to express their solidarity in a campaign to rescue freedom of the press and democracy in those countries where fascism is advancing. Until final victory, revolution or death. We shall win.

FMLN'S CIENFUEGOS CHARGES U.S. REHEARSING BLOCKADE

PA082355 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Ferman Cienfuegos, member of the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] General Command, has stated that the recent U.S. military exercises in Panama and off the coast of Puerto Rico have been a rehearsal for the naval blockade the Pentagon plans to impose in Central America and the Caribbean in case a marine invasion in El Salvador results in the spread of the conflict.

MINISTER DENIES PERMANENT CLOSURE OF UNIVERSITY

PA070107 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 Mar 81 pp 3, 21

[Excerpt] "The report that the University of El Salvador would be closed permanently is completely false," Education Minister Carlos Aquilino Duarte told us yesterday in an exclusive statement to EL DIARIO DE HOY.

This question was asked of the minister because the UPI news agency yesterday released a dispatch from El Salvador yesterday stating that "the government today declared the dissolution of all the organizations and authorities of the University of El Salvador, according to presidential palace sources."

The dispatch adds that the decree is signed by the members of the junta and the ministers of education, finance and justice and that the closure of the university also applies to its branches in Santa Ana and San Miguel, "leaving 5,000 workers unemployed." It then gives a historic account of the closure of the university."

In this regard, Education Minister Duarte added that "the fact is that neither the government nor anyone else is interested in keeping the university closed. Its present closure is due to a situation that is essentially circumstantial, since the university, as an institution, like many of the other institutions in the country, became involved in the political and social problems that are taking place nationwide."

The minister said that "a commission has been established and has been working for the past several days on reopening the university and moreover, the state is conducting a study to strengthen university education, including providing incentives for the creation of universities in the interior of the country."

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT: NO BREAK WITH NICARAGUA; UK TALKS GO ON

PA081605 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1833 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Guatemala, 7 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan president, Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia, said today that his government will not break diplomatic relations with Nicaragua.

"We are not planning to sever our relations with Nicaragua," the president explained. This week his government accused Cuba and Nicaragua of providing material support for the leftist guerrilla groups operating in this country.

According to Lucas Garcia, Guatemala does not want any other country intervening in Guatemala's domestic affairs.

"Guatemala has maintained a policy of nonintervention in the affairs of other states and we want reciprocity," he added.

On another subject, the president confirmed that the negotiations on the future of Belize between Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez and British minister Lord Carrington will continue this weekend in London. Belize is a British colony located in Central America, which Guatemala has been claiming for 100 years. Great Britain is about to grant Belize its independence.

ARMY PATROL KILLS FOUR GUERRILLAS IN CLASH

PA062016 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] An army patrol of the Gen Manuel Lizandro Varias Brigade with headquarters in Quezaltenango surprised a group of guerrillas encamped at the foot of the Siete Orejas Volcano. This resulted in a confrontation which left four guerrillas dead while the army had no casualties.

EGP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR ATTACKS

PA080305 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 2 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] The self-styled People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] sent this newspaper a bulletin in which it claimed responsibility for several actions against the army.

It begins by saying that on 12 February it clashed for 20 minutes with army troops in El Quetzal, Barillas, Huehuetenango and that there were casualties on both sides.

On 15 February, on the road to Santa Ana Huista, the EGP ambushed a military convoy and a patrol. The EGP bulletin adds that it had held several propaganda rallies in various towns of Huehuetenango.

The EGP also claims responsibility for the violent deaths of Virgilio de Leon in Petapan, Concepcion Huista and Senobio Figueroa in the village of Cantinil, Chiantla, and Jorge Ardavin and Gilberto Herrera at the Providencia Ranch in San Antonio Huista.

HONDURAS

HAVANA INTERVIEWS COMMUNIST LEADER MARIO SOSA

PA060411 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Pedro Martinez interview with Honduran Communist Leader Mario Sosa; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Sosa] The genocidal Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador is nothing but an instrument of imperialism, which is exclusively being sustained [passage indistinct] so that our people, through the armed institution, may intervene to restore the oligarchic interests in El Salvador.

In that respect, I am fully confident in the action of the Honduran people. I also trust in the commonsense and better judgment of the leaders of the Honduran Armed Forces as they cannot forget, as Hondurans, that those who massacred the people along the Honduran border are the same who today are massacring their own people.

If this, however, should unfortunately be forgotten by them, there would be no other way left to my people than to turn the intervention into a Central American liberation struggle. Only thus will we be able to fulfill our sacred duty as citizens of Honduras and as heirs of Morazan. Otherwise, we could never again be able to face ourselves should we allow the imperialist interests to drown in blood, with our assistance, the heroic struggle of the Salvadoran people.

[Question] Do you think, Mr Sosa, that there are sectors today within the Honduran Armed Forces who favor U.S. intervention in El Salvador and, if so, are they willing to cooperate with them in such an action?

[Answer] It is possible. The Central American reactionary forces have undoubtedly been successful in winning over the support, even identifying their interests through donations and certain privileges, of some ranking military officials.

They, however, do not constitute the decisive force. The decisive force in the destiny of Honduras actually lies in the hands of the Honduran people and, I repeat, I have absolute faith in my people.

EXPROPRIATION OF STANDARD FRUIT LAND EFFECTED

PA070344 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1929 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Tecucigalpa, 6 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran National Agrarian Institute (INA) today made effective the expropriation of 48,000 hectares of land from the U.S. Standard Fruit Company, subsidiary of the Castle and Cook Company, in northern Honduras.

The Honduran overnment had been sued by the company for the payment of 1,064,000 lempiras ($532,000) for improvements but in subsequent negotiations the North Americans dropped the claim.

Nevertheless, the Honduran Government is negotiating with the company the purchase of equipment and machinery that was not included in the expropriation and that is believed necessary for the production of bananas, the activity for which the land will be used.

Approximately 20,000 hectares will pass to the Isletas Peasant Associative Enterprise in Colon Department and the rest will go to cooperatives and peasant groups in Atlantida Department.

The expropriation was carried out in the framework of the Honduran agrarian reform process that has benefited more than 40,000 families in the 19 years since its implementation began.

PARTIAL AGREEMENT REACHED ON ISLETAS PROBLEM

PA031836 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] The National Agrarian Institute [INA] has worked out an agreement under which work will resume today in the Isletas Peasant Associative Enterprise. A partial agreement has been reached in a six-point document, which affects neither the Long nor the Short Lines [names of plantations]. Until the two groups reach an agreement at a general assembly, INA will direct all of the enterprise's activities.

INA Deputy Director Carlos Urrutia will now read the six-point document which provided for a partial agreement to be reached and work to be resumed today.

[Begin recording] 1. None of the directive boards will be recognized. The Interventory Board appointed by INA will take over the enterprise's entire administration, as established in Agreement No 6, released by the executive directorate on 23 January 1981. The Honduran Peasants National Association [ANACH] and the Federation of Honduran Agrarian Reform Cooperatives [FECORAH] will act as advisers.

2. In each production center, the Interventory Board will appoint two of its members, who will be aided by one representative of FECORAH and ANACH. In addition to other duties, they will be responsible for the following:

A. Conducting a socioeconomic census among the associates in order to determine the exact number of members, on the basis of last year's Christmas bonus payroll, as well as the type of structure they freely choose.

B. Notifying the president of the Interventory Board or his representative of any irregularity detected at the worksites, so he can proceed to impose the appropriate penalties.

3. The general coordinating boards of the two Lines will be eliminated immediately and the president of the interventory board will assign these duties to whomever he deems suitable in accordance with the interests of the two Lines.

4. The free movement of associates between the two Lines will be guaranteed and permitted.

5. The presence, participation or interference of either individuals or ideologies alien to the enterprise will not be permitted. The president of the Interventory Board and his representative are empowered to request the immediate cooperation of the public order authorities if necessary to put an end to such actions.

6. Once determined by existing conditions, the Interventory Board will call a general assembly of associates to elect the representatives who will be included in the enterprise's directive boards.

This is the resolution adopted by INA in connection with the (?Isletas) problem. We hope the two parties involved in this conflict will cooperate with INA and with the president of the Interventory Board so these tasks can be carried out as best as possible. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA WARNS AGAINST HONDURAN 'WARMONGERING' STAND

PA062102 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Managua, 5 Mar (ANN)--Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the national reconstruction junta, today denounced the warmongering efforts of certain Honduran sectors and condemned the U.S. presence in Central America.

Nicaragua does not want war with anyone; we only want to reconstruct our country, Commander Ortega Saavedra told the representatives of Managua's Sandinist Defense Committees, who staged a demonstration in front of the government house to repudiate the counterrevolutionary attitudes of Jose Esteban Gonzalez.

We hope that these adventuresome provocations will not drag Honduras into an adventure that would wipe out the stability that is being sought in Central America.

He stressed the need to create an awareness among the Nicaraguan people in connection with the current serious situation. He also denounced the mobilization of Honduran troops at the border with Nicaragua and recalled that the counterrevolutionary gangs that have killed several Nicaraguans have operated from there.

In condemning U.S. attacks, pressures and presence in Central America, Ortega Saavedra indicated that the United States does not seem to realize that touching Nicaragua would be equivalent to setting fire to Central America. He also warned against the real danger posed by an intervention against the Sandinist revolution.

[Begin recording] The situation in Central America is very delicate. The U.S. military presence in Central America is both alarming and dangerous.

We already said yesterday that the number of weapons and military advisers that the United States is introducing into El Salvador endangers all the efforts that we Central Americans, we Latin Americans, are making to achieve political stability in the area.

The statements that are currently being made in Honduras by certain official government representatives and the ones attributed even to the Honduran president seriously worry us. An arms race is currently taking place in Honduras. In addition, an armed forces spokesman has said that preparations must be made for an inevitable war with Nicaragua. So what are we to think? Simply that this is all part of a stupid and macabre plan designed by the enemies of the Nicaraguan revolution in Central America and the United States. [end recording]

STATION SCORES AGGRESSIVE U.S. PLANS IN REGION

PA070324 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The new White House occupants' aggressive plans against the general interests of the Latin American peoples are in keeping with a thoroughly designed strategy for imperialist domination in our continent. That unpopular policy has found a solid point of support, a firm pivot, among the mentors of the cold war and McCarthyism, who came in through the wide door of electioneering jingoism opened by candidate Reagan.

The exploitation of American pride is the best sweetner that Reagan has found to conceal the bitter pill which is the real answer to the timely question asked by the U.S. magazine DIALOGUE, which published a number of articles written by well-known sociologists, philosophers, economists and political scientists which asked: What are the paths to the future?

Concealed beneath that plot of jingoist vindication were the designs of the U.S. extreme right, which emerged immediately after President Reagan put on the presidential sash.

Only 8 days after taking office, Reagan announced that James Green would replace William Bowdler as new assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs. It was also learned that Roger Fontaine would become top adviser for Latin American affairs at the National Security Council.

With these appointments, the prospects for the Latin American people's democratic, progressive and national liberation struggles did not look too promising. Truly, this was not happy news.

Fontaine, with his academic aura, has been built up by the U.S. extreme right as an expert in politics, when in truth he is barely a mediocre repeater and disseminator of the work hypothesis of the cold war and McCarthyism as well as a member of a pressure group, the American Enterprise Institute, which disseminates the gospel of new conservatism, as it has been billed by the Latin American political scientists who have studied Fontaine's ideas.

It is no mere coincidence that the infernal triumvirate for the attack on the Latin American peoples' liberation struggle has been completed with the appointment of former Democratic Senator Richard Stone, who has been closely linked with the Cuban worms. Stone is the Reagan team's ambassador to the OAS.

In view of this last appointment, the U.S. political observers agreed that due to Reagan's promise that he would give priority to the Caribbean and to Central America, Stone's appointment has a lot to do with what (?is currently being prepared) against Cuba and with what is already underway in connection with Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Panama--for we must not forget Panama.

As regards our country, that which observers said is already underway, which at that point amounted only to threats and pressures made under absurd pretexts, has been gradually escalating, mostly in the form of economic attacks. In other words, they have gone from words to actions.

First, it was the suspension of the delivery of the $15 million, which completed the $75 million loan that had already been granted in the form of credits, under the pretext of investigating the Nicaraguan Government's use of this money. That attitude elicits indignation and to a certain extent is humiliating to any country that has self-respect. More important, that economic attack on a people that is trying to emerge from the material ruin in which they were left by the dictatorial and genocidal regime that the United States itself sponsored, supported and armed, is not only unscrupulous and shows lack of remorse, but, as Pierre Schori, secretary of foreign relations for the Socialist International has said, is indecent.

Such conduct, alien to the most elemental rules of human coexistence, intrinsically involves the real possibility that these provocations may lead to a covert or shameless armed attack, to a military adventure of unforeseeable consequences. This is an additional reason for the children of Sandino to realize the danger posed by these economic and political attacks and to begin treating them with the necessary seriousness. In view of this situation, we must prepare ourselves along all struggle fronts in order to defend both the fatherland and the revolution in the knowledge that, as regards the immediate consequences of the economic attack, even greater material hardships and sacrifices may lie in store for us. As for the possibility of a military conflict, the national sovereignty and the revolutionary conquests of the Nicaraguan people will be best guaranteed by organizing and training in a military style all honest and patriotic Nicaraguans and by strengthening and consolidating the material basis of defense, which is production.

The people's militias and production are the trenches of the fatherland and of the revolution!

FLOUR RATIONED; U.S. LOAN FREEZE 'AGGRESSION'

PA080427 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0013 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Managua, 7 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Domestic Trade Minister Dionisio Marenco announced today that beginning this coming Monday, flour will be rationed in this country.

The Sandinist government made this decision after exhausting negotiations with President Ronald Reagan's administration for the United States to grant Nicaragua a loan to import wheat.

In Nicaragua, there are only 128,000 quintals of flour in stock which is equivalent to one month's needs.

Deputy Minister of Domestic Trade Pedro Antonio Blandon, announced at a press conference that beginning this coming Monday the government will control the distribution of flour in stock so that it will be used only for the baking of white bread.

Minister Marenco explained that since no wheat will be received from the United States, four plants dedicated to producing flour will be paralyzed, as will small bakeries which employed some 3,000 persons.

The Sandinist government today advised U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo that the freezing of the $9.6 million loan for the importing of wheat "is considered an act of aggression against the Nicaraguan people."

Minister Marenco said that the U.S. refusal is an additional pressure against the Sandinist government, which Washington accuses of involvement in the domestic affairs of El Salvador.

"On the pretext of that slander, the United States continues to attack Nicaragua," Marenco emphasized.

The Nicaraguan authorities are undertaking efforts abroad to get the necessary wheat elsewhere. A wheat donation is expected from the European Economic Community while negotations are underway with Canada for a $3.5 million credit which will be effective in July.

Canadian Aid To Continue

PA061928 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Canada will continue with its program of assistance to Nicaragua even though Washington has suspended its credit plan, Douglas Sirrs, Canadian ambassador to Nicaragua, has said. The Montreal newspaper GLOBE AND MAIL today carries a lengthy article saying that Canada will go ahead with its assistance program of $4 million in food and another program of $14 million in long-term projects which is already quite advanced, Sirrs said in Canada.

The $4 million in food relief will partly fill the gap left by the suspension of the $9.5 million loan that the Reagan administration imhumanly ordered 3 weeks ago.

NEW ENVOY TO U.S. BIDS FAREWELL TO PEOPLE

PA062057 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Arturo Cruz, the new Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, said farewell to the Nicaraguan people today. Our political pluralism has been demonstrated once more with my appointment, he said.

Cruz, who was a member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction until Tuesday, held a long news conference today during which he clearly stated that the decision of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] to reshuffle the junta and his appointment in Washington are sound measures that benefit the country.

Regarding statements by Alfonso Robelo to the effect that he had been eased out of the junta and had received the U.S. post as compensation, Cruz said that the statements were totally baseless because what actually happened was that the reorganization happily coincided with the opportunity he was given to serve the revolution as diplomatic representative in the United States.

Cruz said he did not rule out the possibility of an invasion of Nicaragua. He said this was a real threat since there are organized Somozist groups in Honduras and Miami. He added, however, that they will find an organized people who will rapidly reject them.

I do not think there are unpatriotic people in Nicaragua because those who do not like the revolution are outside the country. Therefore, if an invasion comes everybody will defend the revolution in our country, Cruz said.

He said he did not think the United States would sponsor any invasion or intervention in Central American because this policy belongs to a different era and because all of Latin America and many European countries disagree with this type of measure.

As anybody representing Nicaragua in the United States would do, I will always defend our people's right to self-determination because we have won this right, Cruz said.

During the news conference Cruz noted that the phenomenon of the revolution is something wonderful that will not happen again. The exploited and neglected Nicaraguans have a real hope for the first time, he said.

I ask Nicaraguans to have faith in the revolutionary process, because the FSLN has a deep sense of honor and is composed of patriots who want the best for our country, Cruz said among other things while saying farewell today to his post as junta member. This is part of the farewell message Cruz sent this morning:

[Begin recording] I say farewell to my compatriots, the Nicaraguan people, asking them to have faith in the revolutionary process, because the Sandinist Front has a deep sense of honor and is made up of patriotic men who want the best for our country. They are eminently honest. Never before have such honest people ruled our country throughout its entire history. Some comparisons may be made perhaps with the conservative administrations during the 30-year period in the 19th century, which were administrations of honest people. These were correct administrations, full of honest people with a relative democratic sense appropriate to circumstances in the 19th century, but as far as the 20th century is concerned, I am certain there has been no equivalent to the revolution. For the first time, the Nicaraguans who had been neglected and exploited have a hope, a real promise before them that their dignity as human beings will be enhanced.

One of the great concerns of this government is to increase the levels of real wages and benefits in order to meet the rightful demands of the Nicaraguan people. [end recording]

FSLN, JUNTA PAY HOMAGE TO CRUZ, HASSAN

PA072211 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the junta of national reconstruction have expressed recognition for the work of Moises Hassan Morales, currently a member of the government council, and Arturo J. Cruz, recently appointed Nicaraguan ambassador to the U.S. Government.

Revolution Commander Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the FSLN Political Commission, relayed the message from the FSLN leadership to Companeros Hassan and Cruz.

[Begin Arce Castano recording] It is an undeniable duty for the FSLN National Directorate and the entire vanguard organization to express in a ceremony which, though not formal, is important, the recognition of our organization and particularly our national directorate for their valuable and imponderable work within the executive functions of the revolutionary government.

The two companeros, as our people very well know, have made their greatest and best efforts, ever since the first days of the revolutionary government, to carry out the duties which our people assigned to them and demanded from them in order to see that better destiny and future which all Nicaraguans and especially the Sandinists want. First, we had Dr Cruz in the presidency of the Central Bank and Companero Moises Hassan, who served in the junta from the very first days of the government. We cannot forget to note that in their respective functions, they both carried out efficient and meritorious work. They carried out a task which was a pillar in the advances of our revolutionary process up to now. Their participation in the government tasks was a specific contribution to the search that the government cadres and the leaders of the revolution have been conducting to best organize the strengths of the nation and its institutions so that we can reach our historical goals and carry out the immediate task--our national reconstruction. [end recording]

CARRION ON RETURN OF PEACE ON ATLANTIC COAST

PA062109 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Both the Miskito, Summu and Rama Sandinist Unity [MISURASATA] and the Sandinist Front have assumed the historic responsibility of solving the Atlantic coast's problems. The black clouds that had appeared in the horizon of the awakening giant have disappeared and peace has returned.

The release of all the MISURASATA leaders this afternoon and the announcement that Stedman Fagoth will be the only one tried for serving in the past as a Somozist secretary agent has virtually brought the conflict in northern Zelaya to an end.

The following are the recorded statements of Luis Carrion, commander of the revolution and deputy interior minister; [acronym indistinct] delegate Tito Ulloa and MISAURASATA representative (Eisel) Lau:

[Begin Carrion recording] We would like to publicly state our gratitude for the efforts made by the companeros in the commission to resolve this problem peacefully, correctly and justly. Their work has been invaluable and we trust that they will continue with this work for as long as necessary. We hope also that in the future the revolution will always have the MISURASATA organization as an interlocutor and representative of the Miskito people. This organization groups and is the organic expression of the Indian people. [end recording]

[Begin Ulloa recording] I would like to add something to Commander Carrion's words. I think the commission had a big responsibility. I also think that the Sandinist Front and the government junta have been very prudent and mature, and here we must be fair: The front had the help of Commanders William Ramirez and Juan Jose Ubeda, who made step-by-step decisions in coordination with the commission. We also must acknowledge the openmindedness displayed by the MISURASATA leaders. Without these two forces, this commission could not have done anything. This is something that must be very clear and I think we must sincerely congratulate both the top-ranking MISURASATA leaders and the Sandinist Front companeros. [end recording]

[Begin Lau recording] MISURASATA could never be involved with internal or external reactionary movements. This is a good occasion to explain to the national and international press that MISURASATA is fully on the side of the revolutionary process, that MISURASATA is in favor of national unity. We think this is a great experience for both the Indian community and our Sandinist leaders, something that places before us the challenge that the Atlantic coast presents to the national revolution. [end recording]

MISURASATA DECLARATION PUBLISHED BY LA PRENSA

PA062148 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Feb 81 p 9

[Declaration Issued By the Executive Committee of the Organization of Miskito, Sumu and Rama Sandinist Unity on 21 February 1981]

[Text] The executive committee of the Miskito, Sumu and Rama Sandinist Unity [MISURASATA], in assembly in Puerto Cabezas, states to the people of Nicaragua:

1. We reject the government charges accusing some MISURASATA leaders of being separatists. Such charges are a slander aimed at separating MISURASATA from Sandinism.

2. We reject the charges according to which Stedman Fagoth was an agent of the dismissed security office. We, who grew with him as brothers in the struggle against Somozism, believe that that is a filthy accusation because we are sure that it is just an attempt by the police to provoke ultraleft elements.

3. We reject the repression against the people of the Atlantic coast, the destruction and vandalistic sacking of MISURASATA offices and private homes. As Christians, we condemn the repression and persecution against the Christian church and its institutions. We strongly condemn the machinegunning of Moravians on 21 February in Prinzapolka.

4. In the face of these provocations from extremist elements, we ask the people not to respond to the violence, to defend their dignity with peaceful means and to offer their soul to God, fervently asking him to protect the women, children and the elderly.

On the basis of the above, we agree on the following:

1. It has been firmly ordered not to respond to violence with violence. It is suggested that priests, ministers, deacons, community chiefs and labor organizations, on the basis of the authority that the people have given them, work for a nonviolent climate, although this should not mean renouncing the fundamental rights of the people, rights for which Nicaragua paid 50,000 lives.

2. To request of Holy Father John Paul one day of abstinence and prayers for the Indians of Nicaragua.

3. To request the mediation of Bishop Miguel Abando y Bravo and his traveling to Puerto Cabezas so that he, with his calm wisdom and careful thoughts, may prevent a bloodbath. In addition to this, it would be suitable and necessary to have the presence of Ismael Reyes, president of the Red Cross of Nicaragua, and the ambassadors of Costa Rica and Venezuela.

4. We also suggest that a Christian commission be named to go to Managua and to outline the situation on the Atlantic coast to the civilian and church authorities and to the various public sectors.

5. MISURASATA also suggests that 24 February be declared a day of fasting and prayer for the population of the Atlantic coast in order to unite and not to divide Nicaraguans.

6. We reiterate that only the release of Stedman Fagoth and all those who have been arrested will lead to peace.

7. We declare that Fagoth, who is still under arrest, is the indisputable leader of our organization and will not be replaced. We also urge the 250,000 Indians on the Atlantic coast to be like Fagoth.

8. We also agree to withdraw from the State Council because the Sandinists have tampered with its legitimacy and deprived it of its popular representativity.

MISURASATA will return to this body once our companeros are released and the groundwork is laid to establish a government representing all Nicaraguans.

Anyone wishing peace must prepare himself for peace.

Issued in Puerto Cabezas on 21 February 1981

[signed] Executive Committee of the MISURASATA organization.

WORKERS SEIZE LANICA OFFICES, DEMAND DISMISSALS

PA072309 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1530 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Managua, 7 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Some 300 workers of "Nicaraguan Airlines" (Lanica) have occupied the Lanica offices, demanding the dismissal of manager Winston Salinas and chief of personnel Noe Silva, as well as the reinstatement of five companeros who were fired.

Press reports and workers comments today revealed that the Lanica offices of the "Cesar Augusto Sandino" International Airport in Managua were seized but the firm's operations have not been paralyzed.

The national and international passenger flights and the cargo flights had not been disrupted as of this morning.

The workers said that the Labor Ministry had recommended the reinstatement of the five employees who were fired, but Lanica has refused to abide by the criteria of the labor authorities.

Those occupying the Lanica offices are demanding a dialogue with Transportation Minister Paul Atha, but he said that he has not officially received any invitation to talk and that in any case, the workers must go to his office in order to talk.

Minister Atha said that the discontent at Lanica is due to the appointment of a new chief of personnel who has imposed order and discipline at work, putting an end to certain irregularities and the complicity of merchants whom he described as "unscrupulous."

The Sandinist police went to the occupied offices to "keep a watch over order and prevent any acts of violence," Commander Enrique Schmidt said.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO COSTA RICA--San Jose--Roberto Leal Ocampo will replace Javier Chamorro Mora as Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica on 15 March. Chamorro will hold a similar post in some other country not yet announced by the Nicaraguan Government.
[Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Mar 81 PA]

FORMER ECUADOREAN ENVOY: ASSAILANTS ARE CRIMINALS

PA081315 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Jorge Perez Concha, Ecuadorean ambassador to Havana, has accused the group of Cuban antisocial elements who occupied the Ecuadorean Embassy last month of trying to seek asylum by force and kidnapping foreign diplomats.

In an interview granted to the newspaper EL UNIVERSAL published in Guayaquil, his hometown, Perez Concha said that on the day of the occupation he witnessed how the assailants destroyed the lock. When I came out of my office, he said, I found a burly man who pointed his gun at me while demanding that I sign a document which declared that the assailants were exiles.

The diplomat said that during the days of the kidnapping he was the victim of psychological torture carried out by the antisocial elements. The leaders of the group showed him documents which attested to several sentences issued by Cuban authorities charging him with committing several crimes involving the forgery of documents.

He also said that the kidnappers told him that they had planned the action against the embassy ahead of time and that they were determined to do anything.

The ambassador fully justified the work of the Ecuadorean official delegation which went to Cuba to seek a solution to the problem. Our representation, he said, fulfilled its commitment: the release of the hostages without any damage and the preservation of the lives of the kidnappers who can be punished with maximum sentences according to Cuban laws.

MEXICAN NAVY SECRETARY CHAZARO ENDS VISIT

FL061846 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, FAR, has seen off Adm Ricardo Chazaro Lara, secretary of the navy of the United Mexican States. Also on hand to bid farewell to the distinguished visitor were Div Gen Albelardo Colome Ibarra, first deputy to the minister of the FAR; Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, first deputy to the minister of the FAR and chief of the General Staff; Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado, deputy to the minister of the FAR and chief of the Revolutionary Navy; and Gonzalo Martinez Corbala, Mexico's ambassador to Cuba.

During his official visit to our country, Admiral Chazaro Lara was decorated with the 20th FAR Anniversary Medal, held talks with Army Gen Raul Castro and visited educational centers, military units and places of historic and cultural interest in Havana and the Isle of Youth.

Defends Ties With Cuba

PA082013 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Criticism in the United States of Mexico's friendly relations with Cuba constitute an act of interference in the domestic affairs of Mexico. The statement was made in Mexico City by Adm Ricardo Chazaro Lara, Mexico's secretary of the navy, who recently made an official visit to Cuba.

According to Chazaro Lara, Mexico's relations with Cuba are friendly and lack the interventionist nature that some U.S. papers have tried to apply to it.

NICARAGUAN HEALTH MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

PA081607 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0150 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Havana, 6 Mar (EFE)--Nicaraguan Health Minister Lea Guido de Lopez today concluded her official visit to Cuba, which she described as "highly positive."

Shortly before returning to her country, the Nicaraguan minister stressed the work carried out by the brigades of Cuban doctors in Nicaragua.

According to Mrs Lopez, "Cuba's fraternal and unselfish aid" has led to significant achievements in Nicaragua's sanitation programs since the end of the civil war in that Central American country.